The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5339. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Further Particulars of the Riots in Rotterdam.

Several Earthquake Shocks in England and Wales.

Movement in Favor of Marshal Espartero for King of Spain.

An Increase of the Military Power in Texas Demanded.

HOLLAND.

The Late Riots in Rotterdam.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 2.

The riots which occurred in Rotterdam Saturday were not of a political character. A quarrel arose between the citizens and the police. The latter were overpowered, when troops were sent from the Hague to restore order. A severe contest took place in the streets between the troops and the people. Three men were killed, and about a hundred were wounded. Up to this morning sixty arrests of parties implicated in the riot had been made. The city is now quiet under the guardianship of the military.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Formal Dissolution of Parliament—More Shocks of Earthquake—Prince Alfred.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 2.

The *Standard* to-day states that the formal dissolution of Parliament will be announced on the 11th inst.

Several shocks of earthquake have been distinctly felt, recently, in the western counties of England and Wales.

Prince ALBERT has left Plymouth in Her Majesty's steamship *Galatea*, on a voyage around the world.

Refusal to Recognize Certain Rights Claimed by the Hudson Bay Company.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 2.

The British Government declined to recognize the rights claimed by the Hudson Bay Company in the territory between Canada and the Pacific coast.

SPAIN.

A Reduction in the Army to be Ordered—Dissentions Among the Democrats.

MADRID, Monday, Nov. 2.

A decree will soon be issued making a reduction in the number of the standing army. Dissentions have broken out among the members of the Democratic Party.

Public Meetings Allowed—Movement to Make Espartero King.

MADRID, Monday, Nov. 2.

The Provisional Government has issued a decree sanctioning the holding of public meetings in places where the people have pronounced for the Government. The City of Barcelona desires to proclaim ESPARTERO King of Spain, in case the Cortes should pronounce for a monarchy.

FRANCE.

The Press Censured.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 2.

The *Moniteur* of to-day editorially reminds the journals which have been in the habit of criticising the Government that such a course is forbidden.

CUBA.

Skirmishes With and General Defeat of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 2.

The Government has received information, which is published in the *Gaceta*, of several skirmishes between the troops and the insurrectionists, in all of which the troops were successful. All the disturbances have been confined to the locality in which they first broke out, and the number of revolutionists is diminishing. The troops had stormed the town of Bicana and defeated the insurrectionists, causing them to flee. The General commanding the Oriental Department reports that Col. QUIROS had met and defeated the insurgents between the towns of Baire and Jiguani, killing thirteen of their number and capturing many arms and horses.

Disasters on Lake Erie.

PORT COLBORNE, Canada, Monday, Nov. 2.

The Captain of the schooner *Grace Whitney* reports passing a sunken vessel off Port Burwell Sunday morning. Three men were clinging to the masthead, but he could render no assistance, owing to the gale and high seas. The Captain of the *Mountaineer* reports seeing a large black bark water-logged about forty miles southwest of Long Point. Four or five men were on the quarter-deck. He endeavored for two hours to rescue them, but his efforts were in vain. He also saw another sunken vessel with a man on board, to whom, as in the case of the others, it was impossible to extend help. The Captain of the schooner *Light Guards* reports two barges—the *Empire* and *Cleveland*—supposed to be loaded with lumber, water-logged in the middle of the lake. He could see no persons on board. These Captains say that on Friday and Saturday they had the heaviest weather they ever experienced. About one dozen vessels arrived here to-day, all more or less damaged.

The "State-street Irregularities" in Boston—Verdict for the State National Bank.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, Nov. 2.

In the suit of the Merchants' National Bank *vs.* The State National Bank, originating in the late "State-street irregularities," Judge CLIFFORD to-day read the opinion of the Circuit Court. He decided that the act of June, 1864, under which the National Banks were created, conferred no authority on Cashiers of banks to certify checks, and that the power to certify checks for third parties was not inherent in the duties appertaining to cashiers. He also held that the seventeenth by-law of the State Bank which declared the duties of the Cashier, did not confer any power on such officers to certify checks of third parties; and in addition there appeared to be no question that the National Banks generally could not certify checks. The Court, in view of these things, directed the jury to give a verdict for the State Bank. The counsel for the Merchants' Bank immediately filed exceptions, and the case will go to the United States Supreme Court for final adjudication.

Gov. Seymour at Home.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 2.

Gov. SEYMOUR, who left Wilkesbarre, Penn., this morning, and passed through Scranton, Binghamton and other towns, where he was greeted with outpourings of the people, arrived home in a special train at 10:30 o'clock this evening. He was received by thousands of his fellow-citizens, and, amid the blazing of bonfires, the firing of Roman candles and the music of bands, was escorted to his headquarters at the Butterfield House. He was called out and made an eloquent and feeling acknowledgment of the kindness of his neighbors and friends. A brief speech was also made by Hon. FRANCIS KERNAN, who had accompanied Gov. SEYMOUR throughout his Western tour.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Naturalization Frauds in Philadelphia—Decision by the Supreme Court—Threatened Importation of Voters from New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 2.

Judge READ's term at "Nisi Prius" began this morning. At the opening of the Court, District-Attorney WILLIAM B. MANN, accompanied by a committee of electors and merchants, called attention to the loose manner in which naturalization was carried on in "Nisi Prius" in September and October.

Judge READ declared that the whole issue of naturalization papers by the Court of Nisi Prius was contrary to the laws of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania, and that the papers issued by that Court are illegal, and should not be received at the polls as competent evidence of citizenship. Judge READ calls attention to the acts of Congress on this subject, and orders that hereafter no more aliens shall be naturalized in the Court of Nisi Prius. There is no doubt that Judge READ is sustained by a majority of the Court.

This decision excludes from the polls to-morrow a majority of the votes cast on fraudulent naturalization papers at the October election. The decision concludes as follows: "The naturalization frauds in this and other States show the necessity of Congress either confining naturalization to the Federal Courts, the officers of which are directly responsible to the United States; or if the State Courts are to be still permitted to naturalize, the proceedings should be so guarded by express positive provisions as will render frauds impracticable. The act of Congress of 1813 punishes an offence that is often committed, of making sale or disposing of any certificate of citizenship to any person other than the person for whom it was originally issued, and to whom it may of right belong, by making it felony, and upon conviction sentencing the offender to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period of not less than three or more than five years, or be fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the Court. In view of the whole matter I make the following order:

"And now, Nov. 2, 1868, it is ordered that no more aliens shall be naturalized in this Court."

Since writing the above I find that indictments have been found against, and requisitions have been made for persons holding high official stations in a sister State; and that the Grand Jury on Saturday last made a very startling statement as follows:

"The Grand Jury have had before them evidence of the deliberate organization, in open day, in this and neighboring cities, of bands of men having no right to vote at our election, coming to our City for the purpose, and repeatedly voting under assumed names; also preventing legal voters from exercising their rights. The fraud has been carried to such an extent as seems to the jury to earnestly demand the efforts of all good citizens and officers of all parties to detect and punish, to the extent of the law, all such offenders."

The Judge then added: "I have been informed that it is the intention of bodies of men organized in the Cities of New-York and Baltimore to come to this City on to-morrow to illegally vote. I desire to warn these people, in my capacity as *ex-officio* Justice of the Peace, and as a Judge of the highest Criminal Court in the Commonwealth, that if they are detected in such violations of the law they will be punished to the full extent of the law. I may add that I have resided in this City, of which I am a native, for seventy-one years, and I never before heard of such outrageous conduct as that practiced at the election held on the 13th of October last; and with the gentlemen of the Grand Jury I unite in calling upon our best citizens, without regard to party, to aid in preventing a repetition of these scenes."

Preparations for Election in Philadelphia—A Heavy Vote Anticipated.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Monday, Nov. 2.

The city is very quiet this evening. The politicians are engaged in folding tickets for to-morrow, and no meetings are being held. There is a deep feeling pervading all classes, which will call out a heavy vote, and the polls will be crowded at an early hour in the morning.

Democratic Lawyers in Philadelphia on the Duties of Registers.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Monday, Nov. 2.

A card, published by GEORGE H. BIDDLE, Esq., and eight other Democratic members of the Bar, expresses the opinion that it is the undoubted duty of election officers, when a certificate of naturalization is presented having a Prothonotary's signature and seal of the Court, to receive such paper; and that any election officer rejecting such paper, subjects himself to an action for damages, and the peril of a criminal prosecution.

Large Democratic Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 2.

A Democratic meeting was held this evening at headquarters, corner of Ninth and Arch streets. Col. PAGE, the Chairman, announced that the new District-Attorney would issue a proclamation announcing that he would have arrested all election officers refusing to receive votes on naturalization papers issued by the Supreme Court. A series of resolutions was passed calling for the impeachment of Judge READ, and advising all persons naturalized by the Supreme Court to deposit their votes, notwithstanding his decision.

THE SOUTH.

Political Excitement in Tennessee—Arrival of Troops at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Nov. 2.

The excitement in regard to the election still runs high. One wing of the Republican Party charges Capt. SEARS, the Commissioner of Registration, with using his office to defeat Mr. MUNN. Large numbers of negroes have arrived in the city during yesterday and to-day. Five companies of the Second Infantry arrived here this morning, which, together with the present force on duty here, and the heavy police force, will be amply sufficient to keep the peace.

Activity of Both Political Parties in Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Nov. 2.

The Legislature met to-day. There was no quorum present in either House, and they adjourned until to-morrow. Both parties are showing great activity. The streets of the city are crowded with negroes from the country, a great many of whom are minors. The election law forbids, under pain of fine and imprisonment, any challenging of votes in this State.

Political Feeling in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 2.

Everything is quiet and orderly.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Nov. 2.

Both parties claim that they will have a majority to-morrow in the election. Canvassing is progressing quietly.

The weather is cold, and there was a slight frost last night. Wind northwest.

Sad Ending to a Celebration of All-Hallow Eve in Milford, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, Nov. 2.

In Milford, on Saturday night, while a party of young Irish people were celebrating All-Hallow Eve, with games usual on that occasion, two young girls went into a neighboring field to procure a cabbage, and were fired upon by the owner, BARTHOLOMEW O'DONNEL, a man about sixty years of age, and Miss BRIDGET MURRAY, of Boston, was killed, the ball passing through her head, causing death in one hour. O'DONNEL, when arrested, had on a large cavalry sabre, and a large navy revolver, with two barrels discharged, was found at his house. He appeared perfectly unconcerned and indifferent about the matter. The Coroner's inquest held on Sunday morning agrees with the above facts.

Sinking of a Schooner off Port Rowan—Narrow Escape of the Crew.

PORT ROWAN, Canada, Monday, Nov. 2.

The schooner *Scandinavian*, from Chicago to Oswego, with 12,000 bushels of wheat, went ashore off this place on Saturday, and sunk in twelve feet of water. The crew and the wife of the Captain took refuge in the rigging, and remained there until yesterday, when they were rescued in an exhausted condition.

ILLINOIS.

Great Republican Mass Meeting at Galena—Speech of Gen. Rawlings—Gen. Grant Expects to Carry New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GALENA, Ill., Monday, Nov. 2.

There was a very large and enthusiastic mass meeting of Republicans here to-night. Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE presided. It was first addressed eloquently by Hon. S. P. ADAMS, of Iowa. Gen. RAWLINGS, chief of GRANT's staff, was the second speaker. His introduction was the signal for a general outburst of enthusiasm. He spoke with great power and eloquence for nearly two hours, advocating the whole Republican plan of Reconstruction, appealing to the loyal Democratic soldiers to stand by the principles for which they fought, exposing in clear logic the revolutionary principles of the Blair-Hampton Democracy, closing with an impassioned eulogy on GRANT. His speech was replete with patriotism, and will have good effect to-morrow. Dr. REIHLE spoke in German, after which there was a torchlight procession.

Gen. GRANT was early to-day in the *Gazette* office to learn what SEWARD had said in his Auburn speech. The General said he expected to carry New-York State if an honest vote were cast.

The Great Republican Mass Meeting in Gen. Butler's District.

SALEM, Mass., Monday, Nov. 2.

An immense mass meeting was held to-day on Salem Common. The mammoth tent was crowded to its utmost capacity, in anticipation that Gen. BUTLER would appear in response to KILPATRICK's challenge to meet him, Gen. GORDON and Col. WHITTEMORE, to prove the audacious slanders he had uttered in this district against them, but Gen. BUTLER failed to appear, although he was in town at 3 o'clock. The meeting was addressed by Mr. DANA, Gens. KILPATRICK and GORDON and Col. WHITTEMORE and others, and broke up with great enthusiasm and cheers for Gen. KILPATRICK.

Accident and Delay on the Union Pacific Railroad Caused by the Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Nov. 2.

An Omaha dispatch says: The Indians displaced a rail of the Union Pacific Railroad near Sidney on Saturday, by which a freight train was thrown from the track and the fireman killed. The wrecking train going west was obliged to return in consequence of the appearance of a large body of Indians. The troops from Forts McPherson and Russell have been sent to protect the railroad men. All was quiet at the last accounts.

Five desperadoes were hung near Gilmer on Friday by a Vigilance Committee.

Immense Republican Meeting at Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, CONN., Monday, Nov. 2.

Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY addressed an immense audience at Allyn Hall, in this city, this evening. It was the largest Republican meeting of the campaign. He spoke over two hours, and was frequently interrupted with applause and cheers. He was followed by J. L. BARBOUR, after which the meeting adjourned. There was great enthusiasm.

Presentation of the Certificate of the New District-Attorney Sheppard.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 2.

District-Attorney MANN presented the certificate of his successor, FURMAN SHEPPARD, in the Court of Common Pleas to-day, who was sworn in. The Judges, in taking leave of Mr. MANN, each made very complimentary remarks as to the ability and energy displayed in his career as District-Attorney.

Fatal Accident at Harrisburg, Penn.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Monday, Nov. 2.

A man named GEORGE HANNAN, of Mount Joy, to-day, while intoxicated and seeking an interview with Gov. GEARY, fell over the banisters on the stairway leading to the Executive Chamber, and sustained injuries from which he died within an hour.

Address of Senator Wilson in New-Haven, Conn.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, Nov. 2.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, addressed a great Republican gathering here to-night.

The Weather Throughout the Country.

The following table gives the state of the weather in various parts of the country at 11:30 P. M., Nov. 2:

Buffalo—clear and cool; Cleveland—cloudy and cool; Chicago—clear and cool, with light wind; Cincinnati—clear and cool; Louisville—clear and cool, thermometer 32°; Pittsburg—clear and cool; Lake City, Fla.—clear, blowing a gale, wind north, thermometer 71°; Punta Rosa, Fla.—clear, calm, will have frost; Key West, Fla.—clear, cool, wind north; Augusta, Ga.—clear, cold, thermometer 51°; Boston—clear and cold; St. John's, N. B.—raining a little here, wind north; Plaisier Cove—drizzling, wind northeast; Philadelphia—cold and clear; Baltimore—clear, cold and windy; Washington—clear and cold, thermometer 39°.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—OLIE OLSON, a sailor on the bark *J. C. King*, was drowned yesterday as the vessel was entering the port. The deceased was a Norwegian by birth, and shipped at Chicago.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—An important seizure of smuggled goods was made here on Saturday, consisting of 200 cases of gin, brandy and wine—four seven-quarter casks of brandy and two pipes of gin.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 2.—A Denver dispatch says: "Mr. WEIRE, the Commissioner sent by NAPOLEON to examine the Colorado mines, has organized a French company with $100,000 capital, to build a tram-way from the coal beds, in view of furnishing cheap fuel for the smelting works. He also agrees to construct gas works here within ninety days."

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 2.—Gen. SEYMOUR arrived here to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. Nov. 2.—The United States Court made an order to-day for the sale of the steamer *Great Republic*, against which quite a number of debts are standing.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 2—The Governor of this State has appointed Nov. 26 as a day of thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON.

The Freedmen's Bureau—Interest on the Five-Twenties—The Revenue—The Removal of Gen. Reynolds and Affairs in Texas.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Nov. 2.

The functions of the officers in charge of the Freedman's Bureau for the District of Columbia, ceased on Saturday night at 12 o'clock, by the terms of a War Department order, discontinuing the power of the Bureau in the Cities of Washington and Georgetown and adjacent country. The educational interests of the freedmen will be cared for as usual for several months to come by Gen. CHARLES H. HOWARD; but the issue of rations, &c., &c., from the Bureau will not be continued after this date. This is but the initiative step of similar action throughout the entire South, whereas in Washington the civil authorities are capable of executing impartial justice to both black and white.

THE FIVE-TWENTIES.

A warrant passed the Treasury Department to-day for $23,735,382 50, payable in coin, to meet the coupon interest due on the 1st inst. on the five-twenty bonds. The warrant was issued with directions to distribute the money at the various points where the payment of the coupons is demanded.

Major-Gen. WERTEMBERG, of the Austrian Army, having received letters of introduction or recommendation from Secretary SCHOFIELD, intends to visit all of the prominent officers of our army in the South and inspect the battle-fields of the late war, so far as he can during a trip of two or three months in that locality.

THE FORTHCOMING ELECTION.

The interest in the election to-morrow has greatly abated since the result of the October contest, for the reason that even the most sanguine Democrats have, since that time, conceded GRANT's election as one of the certainties of the future. There is, nevertheless, considerable interest evinced in the result. The TIMES, as well as other New-York papers, was eagerly sought for to-night for information regarding the result of registration in that City and Brooklyn, and in Republican circles the result is regarded as a matter of congratulation. It is generally conceded that in view of the immense frauds in the naturalization of citizens in New-York, the registration has been smaller than the Democrats hoped for.

REMOVAL OF GEN. REYNOLDS.

The Administration papers here and elsewhere admit that the removal of Gen. REYNOLDS from the command of the military force in Texas has been agreed on by the President. In that State, however, the news of his prospective removal is accepted with indifference by the Union men and Republicans, as they, one and all, know that unless a competent and fully loyal General, with a large amount of troops under his command, is assigned to duty there they will not be better off than they are now. For this reason a petition is being circulated quietly, and in fact secretly, throughout the State to Congress, praying the increase and continuance of the military power there until the Democrats or "rebels," as the statement reads, surrender to the ballot as they did to the sword.

IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Judge UNDERWOOD and District-Attorney BEACH, of the United States District Court for Virginia, left here to-day for Norfolk, to open the November term of Court. On the 12th inst. it will be adjourned to Richmond. An important question will come up at this term, involving nothing less than the effect of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment upon the officers of Virginia, who are disfranchised by its provisions. It seems that some of the latter have continued to hold on, although plainly disqualified, and in one instance a conviction for murder has been had before a Judge thus disfranchised. The prisoner now petitions for a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground that the restraint is in violation of the law and Constitution of the United States, because the Court in which the conviction was had was not a legal court.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Nov 2.

SUPPOSED ILLEGAL ARREST.

Last Saturday night WILLIAM TOWERS, of this city, was arrested at his residence by Deputy Marshal PHILLIPS, on a warrant issued by the United States District Court for the District of Michigan, on the 26th of August last, and handed over to J. J. PARKHURST, Deputy United States Marshal for that district. The warrant was issued to the Marshal of this district, and commanded him to arrest the said TOWERS and deliver him into the custody of the Marshal from Michigan. TOWERS, upon being arrested, asked the privilege of giving bail or time to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus*, both of which requests were denied. He was placed in a hack and conveyed by PARKHURST to Bladensburg, where the train was taken which leaves there at 8:30 P. M. In the meantime Judge WYLIE was informed of what was transpiring, and he proceeded in person to find PARKHURST and Mr. TOWERS, in order that the facts and legality of the arrest might be inquired into. He also, upon the affidavit and petition of JOHN N. OLIVER, issued a writ of *habeas corpus*; but as the parties had taken conveyance for Bladensburg, the writ could not be served. Finding this to be the true condition of affairs, Judge WYLIE telegraphed to the Chief of the Police of Baltimore, stating, in substance, that an outrage had been committed upon one of the most respectable citizens of Washington, and requesting him to arrest PARKHURST upon his arrival there. Upon this information the Deputy Marshal of the Police arrested PARKHURST as soon as the train arrived. He was held there until yesterday noon, awaiting further advices from here. Yesterday morning Deputy Marshal PHILLIPS proceeded to Baltimore, when PARKHURST surrendered TOWERS into his custody, and was himself discharged. PHILLIPS, with TOWERS, returned to the city last evening, and went immediately to Judge WYLIE's house, when TOWERS was discharged under a writ of *habeas corpus*, the Judge holding that the writ under which the arrest was made was illegal and void. This arrest was in pursuance of an indictment found against TOWERS, of Buffalo, and others, for fraud committed on the Post Office Department. TOWERS and two others were arrested on the 3d of September, upon the same indictment, and discharged. An affidavit was made yesterday before Judge WYLIE, charging PARKHURST with the crime of kidnapping, and the Judge issued a warrant for his arrest, but it was not executed, because PARKHURST had left Baltimore. It is probable that the circumstances of this arrest will be brought before the Grand Jury at its next session, and the parties culpable be dealt with according to law.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt statement will probably not be published till Friday or Saturday, full returns from various sources not having been received.

PERSONAL.

ALBERT HEAD, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth Iowa District, has tendered his resignation.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

Secretary MCCULLOCH to-day made the following appointments of Internal Revenue officers:

Storekeepers—John Markell, for the Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania; George D. Phelps, First Illinois; John Kinney, First Pennsylvania; Geo. E. Parshall, Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania; Harrison Heppett, Ninth Pennsylvania; Lewis Dorman, First Missouri. Gauger—George Ryan, for the Fifth District of Missouri.

Fort Pillow Forrest's Impudent Challenge to Gen. Kilpatrick.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28, 1868.

H. K. Shackelford, Esq., New-Haven, Conn.:

SIR: The false and mendacious representation of me, made by Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK, at New-Haven, on the 20th inst., to which you call my attention, is not the first in which he has indulged since his appearance on the hustings in this canvass. I understand he freely employed his criminal capacity for ribald invention in all of the speeches he has made since his return to this country, and that I have been the objective point of many of his unprincipled and indecent libels. The Northern masses have been so prone to misunderstand any appearance that I have made in the present campaign, that I have been content, heretofore, to forego any notice of Gen. KILPATRICK's inventions with reference to myself, and to trust that some future and more auspicious time would afford me an opportunity of stripping the imposter and of exposing him, the base counterfeit that he is, to the contempt of all just and fair-minded people. My forbearance, however, is construed by him as a license to additional and more slanderous detraction, and I am constrained to notice his New-Haven speech, as it appeared in the *Register* of Oct. 21, 1868. In that speech he is reported as saying that "FORREST had nailed negroes to the fences, set fire to the fences and burned the negroes to death."

The charge is but the natural offspring of KILPATRICK's common and merited fame as an unprincipled and easy liar. It is enough for me to say, in which I feel I will be believed and sustained by every chivalric officer and soldier of the Federal army, that what he has said of me in the speech referred to is the culmination of slanderous falsehood, rendered more odious that it is deliberately forged for effect upon the unthinking and too confiding portion of the people of the North, whose votes he intends to steal by such criminal and disreputable invention. All such reports, whether emanating from this creature KILPATRICK or from any one else, which tend in any way to create the impression that *I conducted my humble part in the war upon any other than the strictest principles of civilized warfare*, are utterly untrue, and are the corrupt and feculent fictions of designing and rascally slanderers. I am not prone to obtrude matters of this kind upon the public notice, and would have been glad to have met KILPATRICK and settled this affair in a less public and more emphatic manner; and if it should happen that this note should meet his eye, and he should make it the provocation of any additional display of words, any one who may hear him is at liberty to assure him that I am ready to meet him in any way that he may choose, and while I am averse to personal conflict, I should much prefer to gratify any wish he may cherish in that way to being the further subject of his unmanly defamation and unsoldierlike misrepresentation.

I think the public will justify me in denouncing, as I now do, Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK as a blackguard, a liar, a scoundrel and poltroon. If he is the heroic figure he would have the Northern people believe him, my friend, Gen. BASIL W. DUKE, at Louisville, Ky., is authorized to receive, on my behalf, any communication he may choose to make.

Respectfully, N. B. FORREST.

THE ELECTIONS.

Important Information for Voters.

Conflict of Opinion Among the Police Commissioners.

Stormy Session at the Police Headquarters.

Ten Thousand Deputies Sworn in by Sheriff O'Brien.

Anticipated Trouble in Brooklyn—Proclamation by the Mayor.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

Names of Candidates—A Guide for the Voters of New-York and Brooklyn.

The polls will open this morning at 34 minutes past 6 o'clock, and close at 54 minutes past 4 P. M.—thus affording ten hours and twenty minutes for voting. The number of names registered in New-York is 168,872, and in Brooklyn 69,307. The number of election districts in New-York is 340, and in Brooklyn 118; so that there will be ample time for every man to get in his vote, even if all who are registered should go to the polls. But judging from past elections, the number of votes polled will fall short of the number registered by at least 20,000 in New-York and 8,000 or 10,000 in Brooklyn. There can be no doubt, from facts recently come to light, that full 20,000 fictitious names are entered on the registry in New-York, and four or five thousand in Brooklyn. The number of these fraudulent votes that shall be cast to-day will depend upon the vigilance of Republicans, and no man of either party who has the best interests of the country at heart, or cares for the purity of the ballot-box, should fail to use his influence and spend his time to-day in protecting the honest voters of the City, and bringing to justice those who should attempt to cast fraudulent votes.

As a guide to the voters of New-York and Brooklyn we give the following full list of candidates to be voted for in these cities:

Presidential Electors.

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.
At Large.	*At Large.*
Marshall O. Roberts.	Henry W. Slocum.
Henry R. Selden.	Delos De Wolf.
District.	District.
1—George Wm. Curtis.	1—Lewis A. Edwards.
2—Jacob Worth.	2—Isaac Van Anden.
3—Edwin A. Studwell.	3—George L. Fox.
4—Samuel S. Wyckoff.	4—Joseph Dowling.
5—Moses H. Grinnell.	5—O. Ottendorfer.
6—Charles S. Spencer.	6—Emanuel B. Hart.
7—Alexander T. Stewart.	7—Charles E. Loew.
8—Frederick Schuetz.	8—James M. Sweeny.
9—Hooper C. Van Vorst.	9—Edward Jones.
10—Ambrose Ryder.	10—George B. Pentz.
11—Elisha P. Wheeler.	11—Egbert A. Clark.
12—George Innis.	12—David VanSchaack.
13—Jacob Hermance.	13—Manly B. Mattice.
14—Charles H. Adams.	14—James Roy.
15—George W. Demers.	15—John H. Colby.
16—Moss K. Platt.	16—Roby G. Stone.
17—Wm. C. Brown.	17—F. D. Flanders.
18—George S. Batcheller.	18—Dan. D. Campbell.
19—James H. Graham.	19—Simon B. Champion.
20—Norris Winslow.	20—De Witt C. West.
21—Patrick C. Costello.	21—James McQuade.
22—Robert Stewart.	22—Mat. J. Shoecraft.
23—Edward B. Judson.	23—Oliver Porter.
24—Hector H. Tuthill.	24—James M. McLean.
25—Samuel Jayne.	25—Wm. C. Dryer.
26—Charles M. Titus.	26—Benjamin N. Loomis.
27—Horace Bemis.	27—Wm. R. Judson.
28—Edwin R. Reynolds.	28—Wm. C. Rowley.
29—Stoughton Pettibone.	29—James G. Shephard.
30—Michael Wiedrich.	30—Wm. G. Fargo.
31—Norman M. Allen.	31—Timothy D. Copp.

State Ticket.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor	John A. Griswold.
Lieut.-Governor	Alonzo B. Cornell.
Canal Commissioner	Alexander Barkley.
State Prison Inspector	Henry A. Barnum.
Clerk of Appeals	Campbell H. Young.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor	John T. Hoffman.
Lieut.-Governor	Allen C. Beach.
Canal Commissioner	Oliver Bascom.
State Prison Inspector	David B. McNeil.
Clerk of Appeals	E. O. Perrin.

County Offices, N. Y.

Justice of the Supreme Court—James C. Carter, Rep.; Geo. G. Barnard, Dem.

City Judge—Henry D. Lapaugh, Rep.; Gunning S. Bedford, Dem.

Register—Horace Greeley, Rep.; Michael Connolly, Dem.

Supervisor—Isaac J. Oliver, Rad. Rep.; Lewis J. Kirk, Cons. Rep.; Wm. M. Tweed, Tammany; John W. Chanler, Dem. Union.

Members of Congress.

Fourth District—Chas. V. Lewis, Rep.; John Fox, Dem.

Fifth District—James McCartin, Rep.; John Morrisey, Dem.; Nelson Taylor, Dem. Union; George Francis Train, Ind.

Sixth District—Geo. Starr, Rep.; Samuel S. Cox, Dem.

Seventh District—Joseph C. Pinckney, Rep.; Harvey C. Calkins, Dem.; Col. Simon Levy, Ind.

Eighth District—William Laimbier, Rep.; James Brooks, Dem.

Ninth District—Francis A. Thomas, Rad. Rep.; James E. Coulter, Cons. Rep.; Fernando Wood, Dem.; John Y. Savage and Francis M. Bixby, Ind.

Members of Assembly.

First District—Charles Reilly, Rep.; Michael C. Murphy, Dem.

Second District—Peter Graham, Rep.; Dennis Burns, Tam. and Moz.; F. V. R. Oliver, Dem. Union; Bernard Flanagan, Const. Union.

Third District—Thomas Mulligan, Rep.; Owen Cavanagh, Tam. and Moz.; W. H. Rooney, Dem. Union; Peter Dawson, Ind.

Fourth District—Thomas Gould, Rep.; John Galvin, Tam. and Moz.; William Abbott, Const. Union; William Morley, Ind.

Fifth District—William C. Hanna, Rep.; Peter Mitchell, Tam. and Const. Union; Christopher Johnson, Moz.; Christopher Monahan, Dem. Union.

Sixth District—Henry S. Jennings, Rep.; Timothy J. Campbell, Tam. and Const. Union; Frederick Zimmer, Moz.; Thomas H. Ferris, Dem. Union.

Seventh District—Cornelius Van Cott, Rad. Rep.; James A. Richmond, Cons. Rep.; James W. Fowler, Tam.; John Folan and Michael Smith, Moz.; James Riley, Dem. Union and Const. Union; William E. Daniels, Dem. Union.

Eighth District—John J. O'Brien, Rep.; John B. Wilt, Tam. and Moz.; Frank Duffy and Martin Nachtman, Dem. Union; Joseph Wood, Const. Union; J. H. G. McGlone, Ind.

Ninth District—J. Sollis Ritterband, Rep.; William G. Bergen, Dem.; Frederick A. Ridaboch, Ind.; John R. Voorhis, Const. Union.

Tenth District—Daniel S. Riddle, Rep.; Owen Murphy, Tam. and Dem. Union; Anthony Hartman, Tam. and Moz.; Charles S. Underhill, Ind.

Eleventh District—John V. Gridley, Rad. Rep.; William E. Laimbier, Jr., Cons. Rep.; Peter Trainer, Dem.; Andrew Leary and Patrick McGunigel, Ind.

Twelfth District—Victor Heinberger, Rep.; Henry Woltman, Dem.

Thirteenth District—Alexander McLeod, Rad. Rep.; John W. Marshall, Cons. Rep.; William Halpin, Tam.; Asahel R. Herrick, Moz., Dem. Union and Const. Union.

Fourteenth District—Bernard Sheridan, Rad. Rep.; Herman G. Carter, Cons. Rep.; Chas. H. Whalen, Tam., Dem. Union and Const. Union; Jas. McKiever, Moz.; John Nugent, Ind.; John W. Crump, Const. Union.

Fifteenth District—James H. Anderson, Rep.; Alex. Frear, Tam. and Const. Union; Joseph Blumenthal, Moz.; John O'Dwyer, Const. Union; John McDermott, Ind.

Sixteenth District—J. M. Thompson, Jr., Rep.; Jas. Irving, Tam., Moz. and Const. Union; Thos. W. Kearney, Const. Union; Edward D. Connery, Ind.

Seventeenth District—George P. Bradford, Rad. Rep.; Wm. J. O'Bryon, Cons. Rep.; Geo. W. Plunkett, Tam. and Moz.; Terrence Riley, Moz.; O. Sloan Holden, Const. Union.

Eighteenth District—Spencer Kirby, Rep.; Lawrie D. Kiernan, Tam. and Const. Union; Pat. H. McDonough, Moz.

Nineteenth District—Richard H. Greene, Rep.; Josiah Porter, Tam., Moz. and Dem. Union; Wm. L. Wildey, Moz. and Const. Union.

Twentieth District—Nicholas H. Babcock, Rep.; John Keegan, Tam. and Moz.; Daniel B. Northrop, Moz. and Const. Union; Henry Classon, Dem. Union; Hugh Mitchell, Ind.

Twenty-first District—Robert C. Brown, Rep.; Wm. Hitchman, Tam., Moz., Dem. Union and Const. Union; John W. Bennett, Moz.

BROOKLYN AND KINGS COUNTY.

Congressional.—Second District—Rep., H. S. Bellows; Ind., Wm. E. Robinson; Dem., J. G. Schumaker. Third District—Rep., Samuel Booth; Dem., H. W. Slocum.

Assembly.—First District—Rep., J. O. King; Dem., H. M. Clark; Ind., P. Burns. Second District—Rep., S. M. Griswold; Dem., H. J. Cullen, Jr.; Ind., J. J. Debarry; Third District—Rep., Julius E. Sudden; Dem., D. O. Keefe; Ind., Patrick Keady; Fourth District—Rep., W. Richardson; Dem., W. W. Moseley; Ind., E. P. Day. Fifth District—Rep., J. R. Allaben; Dem., J. W. Hunter. Sixth District—Rep., A. B. Hodges; Dem., J. R. Wilds. Seventh District—Rep., M. T. Holmes; Dem., G. L. Fox; Ind., S. T. Maddox, C. L. Smith, E. Tyrrell. Eighth District—Rep., D. E. Austin; Dem., D. C. Tower. Ninth District—Rep., E. H. Flavin; Dem., J. C. Jacobs; Ind., J. W. Birck.

County Officers.—District Attorney—Rep., Grenville T. Jenks; Dem., S. D. Morris. County Treasurer—Rep., Edward D. White; Dem., T. A. Gardiner; Ind., Wm. McElroy. Superintendent of Poor—Third District—Rep., John Montgomery; Dem., H. Seiler; Ind., G. J. Campbell. Fifth District—Rep., Andrew Hegeman; Dem., C. Ferguson; Ind., T. Chappell. Coroner—First District—Rep., Wm. H. Miller; Dem., J. B. Jones. Second District—Rep., John H. B. Smith; Dem., L. Whitehill; Ind., A. Robinson. Justice of Sessions—Rep., Wm. H. Hoyt; Dem. S. J. Voorhies; Ind., J. Heitcamp.

City Officers.—Comptroller—Rep., John L. Spader; Dem., E. M. Johnson; Ind., L. B. Faron. Auditor—Rep., James McLeer; Dem., J. O'Brien; Ind., E. A. Koziay. Collector of Taxes and Assessments—Rep., Frederick Scholes; Dem., J. Badeau; Ind., Harteau. Treasurer—Rep., John J. Studwell; Dem., C. A. Sprague; Ind., N. B. Morse.

Police Justice.—Rep., J. Q. Adams; Dem., Andrew Walsh.

Justices.—First District—Rep., J. Cockel; Dem., J. Delmar; Ind., A. J. Spencer. Third District—Rep., C. S. Frost; Dem., J. Buckley; Ind., J. Wallace. Sixth District—Rep., C. J. Jack; Dem., J. Lynch; Ind., T. O'Connor.

SUPERVISORS.

Ward. Republican.	Democratic.	Independent.
1—R. C. White,	Chas. Hutchings,	N. Collins,
3—	Sam. B. Stewart,	
5—Henry Spear,	Thos. Shevlin,	J. Donnelly,
7—G. J. Sullivan,	T. Buck,	
9—G. Davenport,	J. Cassidy,	
11—W. H. Debevoise,	J. Howell,	
13—H. Smith,	J. M. C. Lynch,	J. King,
15—	G. Dugan,	J. Wilkeyson,
17—C. Perry,	Jos. Droll,	
19—F. Scholes,	M. Cross,	
21—B. J. Hathaway,	J. D. Hennessy,	
22—W. G. Gleavy,	Jas. Walsh.	Victor Schultz.

ALDERMEN.

Ward. Republican.	Democratic.	Independent.
2—Alex. Johnston,	W. Dwyer,	J. Bacon,
4—B. Stryker,	E. A. Kollmeyer,	
6—P. W. Kenyon,	T. Keating,	J. J. Stark,
8—W. Wood,	Geo. Willard,	J. Wilson,
10—J. B. Wass,	J. I. Bergen,	
12—Geo. Hannagan,	M. Coffey,	J. Donovan,
14—Henry Hughes,	F. Nolan,	
16—Henry Hesse,	H. L. Guck,	
18—S. L. Carlisle,	P. Totans,	
20—R. M. Whiting,	T. W. Adams,	
21—	J. Campbell,	
22—D. K. Travis.	D. C. Daniels.	F. McGrath.

CONFLICT OF CITY AUTHORITIES.

Trouble in the Police Board—A Conference with Mayor Hoffman—Mr. Acton Carries his Point.

A vague sense of coming peril was upon the City yesterday. When or by whom or from exactly what cause the public peace was to be violated none professed to know, but every one charged officially with the preservation of order expressed a fear of what might occur to-day. This universal dread was the cause of many conferences yesterday among officials, and developed for the first time the radical differences that are known to exist in the Board of Police Commissioners.

It is well known that this Board, as now organized, is composed of Mr. THOMAS C. ACTON, BENJ. F. MANNIERRE, J. S. BOSWORTH and MATTHEW T. BRENNAN—the first two named being Republicans and the two last Democrats. This political complexion of the Board, however, never produced any serious disagreement as to the management of the Police force of the City until the heat of the canvass, ending to-day, and the pressure from Tammany Hall, drove the Democratic Commissioners to endeavor to render the force a nullity in all efforts to preserve the purity of the ballot-box.

Sunday morning, at 1 o'clock, Superintendent KENNEDY issued, by telegraph, to the Captains of the several Police Precincts the following order:

"All persons arrested for registering or voting, or attempting to register or vote on fraudulent naturalization papers will be held and taken with the witness before a Judge or Commissioner of the United States and not before a Police Justice."

This order presaged a sad future for the "repeaters" and "stuffers," and excited the ire of the Democratic magnates. Commissioner BRENNAN was appealed to to do something to have this order abrogated. What he could do was not exactly known, but something must be done, or there was a prospect that the "Federal Bastiles" would again echo with the groans of the faithful. Commissioner BRENNAN did something. Judge BOSWORTH, an able and heretofore always impartial official, became for the first time the tool of party. He had a new light, and became convinced that the order of Mr. KENNEDY was illegal, as well as calculated to produce outrage. In common with Mr. BRENNAN, he became anxious that there should be a meeting of the Board, for the chance that the order might be repealed, or, if that could not be effected, that the Democracy might go on record against it, and, perhaps, gather some crumbs from an agitation of the subject. With this idea Messrs. BOSWORTH and BRENAN sought all day yesterday to have a meeting of the Board, but with uniform ill success, as Messrs. ACTON and MANNIERRE always professed themselves too busy to attend.

As a final resort a clever ruse was adopted, and Judge BOSWORTH was again put forward as the Democratic scape-goat. A peace conference was determined on, and invitations were issued signed by Judge BOSWORTH, to Gov. FENTON, Mayor HOFFMAN and Sheriff O'BRIEN, to meet the Police Commissioners at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Commissioners ACTON and MANNIERRE being notified, could not refuse to attend such a meeting, and at the appointed hour the members of the Board assembled in the President's rooms at Police Headquarters, but of those invited to attend only Mayor HOFFMAN was present.

The gentlemen being thus convened, and before the formal meeting of the Board was opened, Mr. ACTON made immediate exhibition of his characteristic pluck and opened on the enemy with the charge of intended fraud to-day. He said he was in possession of many thousands of names which had been fraudulently registered. There were one thousand of them in the First, Second and Third Wards, over that number in the Fourth and Fifth, and five hundred in two districts of the Sixth Ward. "And that's your Ward, BRENNAN," said the belligerent President. Whereupon Mr. BRENNAN protested vigorously against this seeming connection of his name with fraud upon the ballot. But the irrepressible ACTON pushed on, and in his nervous, rapid way ran rapidly over the City, naming nearly every ward in which he had proof there had been fraudulent registration, in numbers ranging from five hundred to three thousand. He was exceedingly anxious to prevent this violation of the rights of voters, but it seemed that the Board was against him.

Mayor HOFFMAN now came to the rescue and said that he would go as far as any man to insist on having a fair election, and he deprecated all violence, but was afraid that if Mr. ACTON was as excitable to-morrow as now, he would not only lose his own life, but would be the cause of the loss of many others. In this opinion Mr. BRENNAN made haste to express his agreement, and Mr. ACTON, with equal vim and promptitude, then declared his conviction that the Mayor's proclamation was the thing most likely to cause bloodshed. Mayor HOFFMAN at this thrust lost some of his composure, and protested against his proclamation being brought into the discussion; when the proper time arrived he was fully prepared and ready to defend that proclamation, and meantime he must express his opinion that it was hardly proper to invite him to the conference only for the purpose of insulting him. Mr. ACTON disclaimed any intention of doing anything of the kind, and the formal meeting of the Board was then organized.

Judge BOSWORTH opened the proceedings by moving an amendment of No. 113 of the Rules of the Police Board, so that in future the Superintendent shall be required to furnish each Commissioner with a copy of every order issued by him before sending it out to the force when it is practical for him to do so, and when impracticable to furnish such copy immediately on issuing the order. Upon this amendment of the rules the vote was two and two, and of course it was lost. Judge BOSWORTH, still acting as a cover for Tammany, then offered the following:

Resolved, That no order as to the use of the force on election day shall be issued by the Superintendent unless they are first approved by the Board, except when it may be necessary to issue an order in the absence of the Commissioners from Police Headquarters.

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Police be and he is hereby instructed to rescind forthwith the order recently issued by him, requiring policemen to take persons arrested for voting or attempting to vote, or registering or attempting to register on fraudulent naturalization papers, before a United States Judge or Commissioner.

Both of these resolutions were defeated by the same vote, and Mr. MANIERRE then tried his hand with this:

Resolved, That in pursuance of the powers vested in this Board by law that Major-Gen. SHALER, New-York State Militia, be requested to immediately call out the military force under his command to aid the Police authorities in preserving the peace on election day.

This resolution produced only a shifting of persons, for ACTON and MANIERRE became the yeas, and BOSWORTH and BRENNAN the nays, but it shared the fate of its predecessors.

Mayor HOFFMAN addressed the Board, saying that he had been invited there to join with others in taking steps to preserve the peace, but he saw not the slightest idea that there would be any disturbance unless it was [illegible] prevent it. [ACTON—"That's so."] Mr. HOFFMAN continued that the [illegible] serious disturbance [illegible] in visiting the scene of disturbance, he could allay it without any intervention of the Police or military. [illegible] any hour, and [illegible] this point Mr. ACTON [illegible] the Mayor to [illegible] offered to furnish him with [illegible]. Mayor HOFFMAN replied that he had [illegible] fraud, and would gladly join Gov. FENTON in any efforts to repress fraud and disorder, and would be happy to join the Police Commissioners in any action that might [illegible] whom he understood [illegible] Board. The Mayor then withdrew, and Judge BOSWORTH then read the following protest:

The undersigned protest against the order issued by Superintendent KENNEDY instructing policemen arresting persons voting or attempting to vote, or register, on fraudulent naturalization papers, to take them before a United States Judge or Commissioner, instead of [illegible], as illegal and calculated to produce disorder and outrage. The offence of voting or registering, or attempting to vote or register, is an offence against the laws of this State, and not of the United States Judge or Commissioner has no jurisdiction. The offence of forging or causing a certificate of naturalization to be forged, [illegible] is an offence against an act of Congress. The two classes of offences are wholly distinct; the one against the statute of the State, the other against the act of Congress. We have protested against the order, and have in vain [illegible] rescinded by [illegible], and have in vain attempted to [illegible] requiring the Superintendent to furnish each Commissioner with a copy of every order issued by him before sending it to the force, when practicable for him to do so, and when impracticable, to furnish such copy immediately on issuing the order.

J. S. BOSWORTH,
M. T. BRENNAN,
Police Commissioners.

Judge BOSWORTH moved to enter the protest on the minutes, which was carried, and there being no prospect of reaching any agreement, the Board adjourned.

The Governor and the Militia.

As was announced yesterday, Gov. FENTON is now in the City, and intends to remain here until after the election, in consequence of the representations of prominent citizens, who anticipate trouble at the polls. As Sheriff O'BRIEN is understood to have sworn in 10,000 of his friends as Special Deputies, and the United States Marshal has also sworn in a large number of Deputy Marshals, the presence of the Governor will, it is probable, expedite the movements of the National Guard, should so extreme a measure be found necessary. With this in view, the Governor and Gen. ALEX. SHALER, commanding the First Division of the National Guard, will remain all day at Police Headquarters, in order to be in readiness to quell any disturbance which may ensue between the Sheriff's and Marshal's Deputies, or from any other cause.

Anticipated Trouble in Brooklyn—Proclamation of the Mayor Kalbfleisch.

The following proclamation was issued by Mayor KALBFLEISCH yesterday:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Nov. 2, 1868.

Whereas, information has been received by me that an attempt will be made to obstruct the free exercise of the elective franchise at the Polls to-morrow, I hereby call upon all good citizens to aid in preserving the peace, order and good name of this city. I have also requested the Sheriff of this County to appoint a sufficient number of deputies, that all citizens may be protected at the polls, and under any and all circumstances, to secure to every American citizen his right in discharging the sacred duty devolving upon him.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Nov. 2, 1868.

To Patrick Campbell, Esq., Sheriff of Kings County:

SIR—I have received information which leads me to believe that an attempt will be made to interfere and obstruct the free exercise of the elective franchise at the polls to-morrow, and to preserve the peace and order of the city I hereby request you to appoint a sufficient number of deputies for keeping the peace, and preventing the disturbance anticipated. Very respectfully,

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

Sheriff CAMPBELL proceeded to act in accordance with the request of the Mayor in swearing in as many special deputies as he could procure, to act. Thus Mayor KALBFLEISCH, in the spirit of economy, vetoes Common Council resolutions for the repairing of gas-pipes and lamps, [illegible] to involve Kings County in [illegible] order to procure [illegible] party.

Election Pools at the Astor House.

Election pools sold at the Astor House yesterday at the rates set forth below. A large number of those interested in the betting assembled at noon, and remained until a late hour, during which a large amount of money was placed in the hands of the auctioneers.

NEW-YORK STATE—(PRESIDENTIAL.)

Grant	[illegible]	Seymour	[illegible]
Grant	[illegible]	Seymour	[illegible]
Grant	[illegible]	Seymour	[illegible]
Grant	[illegible]	Seymour	[illegible]
Grant	[illegible]	Seymour	[illegible]
Grant	[illegible]	Seymour	[illegible]
Grant	[illegible]	Seymour	[illegible]
Grant	[illegible]	Seymour	[illegible]
Grant	[illegible]	Seymour	[illegible]

NEW-YORK STATE—(GOVERNOR.)

Griswold	[illegible]	Hoffman	[illegible]
Griswold	[illegible]	Hoffman	[illegible]
Griswold	[illegible]	Hoffman	[illegible]
Griswold	[illegible]	Hoffman	[illegible]
Griswold	[illegible]	Hoffman	[illegible]
Griswold	[illegible]	Hoffman	[illegible]
Griswold	[illegible]	Hoffman	[illegible]
Griswold	[illegible]	Hoffman	[illegible]
Griswold	[illegible]	Hoffman	[illegible]
Griswold	[illegible]	Hoffman	[illegible]
Griswold	[illegible]	Hoffman	[illegible]
Griswold	[illegible]	Hoffman	[illegible]
Griswold	[illegible]	Hoffman	[illegible]
Griswold	[illegible]	Hoffman	[illegible]
Griswold	[illegible]	Hoffman	[illegible]
Griswold	[illegible]	Hoffman	[illegible]
Griswold	[illegible]	Hoffman	[illegible]
Griswold	[illegible]	Hoffman	[illegible]
Griswold	[illegible]	Hoffman	[illegible]
Griswold	[illegible]	Hoffman	[illegible]
Griswold	[illegible]	Hoffman	[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY (PRESIDENTIAL.)

Grant	[illegible]	Seymour	[illegible]
Grant	[illegible]	Seymour	[illegible]
Grant	[illegible]	Seymour	[illegible]
Grant	[illegible]	Seymour	[illegible]
Grant	[illegible]	Seymour	[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY (GOVERNOR.)

Democratic	[illegible]	Republican	[illegible]
Democratic	[illegible]	Republican	[illegible]
Democratic	[illegible]	Republican	[illegible]

CONNECTICUT.

Grant	[illegible]	Seymour	[illegible]

INDIANA.

Republican	[illegible]	Democratic	[illegible]
Republican	[illegible]	Democratic	[illegible]

On the general result of the Presidential election, $1,000 to $50 that GRANT will be elected; that Pennsylvania gives [illegible]; that SEYMOUR carries New-York, [illegible]; that GRANT carries New-York, [illegible]; Ohio gives 10,000 [illegible]; that the Democrats [illegible] City on the Presidential ticket, [illegible].

Strategy.

Following will be found the copy of a printed circular, which has been judiciously forwarded (except in two or three instances where [illegible]) perceived, it has been [illegible] Democrats throughout the States. It will be readily recognized. By having the approximate returns from the different counties [illegible] the polls in this City [illegible] the illegals will know [illegible] cure the election of HOFFMAN [illegible] in this way.

Private and Strictly Confidential.

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE, Oct. 27, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: [illegible] some reliable person [illegible] and in each city [illegible] pense duly arranged [illegible] LIAM M. TWEED, [illegible] ing the polls—not [illegible] estimate of the vote [illegible] "This town will give [illegible] last year of —." [illegible] "This town will give [illegible] majority of —." [illegible] ject to be attained [illegible] up to the hour of [illegible] ing, opportunity [illegible] full in telegraph [illegible] actual results [illegible] sociated Press [illegible] and interfere with [illegible] ders to watch [illegible]

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman.

Constitutional and Democratic Union Committees.

Both these Committees met at Masonic Hall yesterday afternoon. The [illegible] was to make arrangements for distributing ballots, collecting returns, [illegible] acting other business incidental to election day.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Object of the Embassy Two-Fold—Growth of Liberal Views—Revision of the British Treaty at Pekin—Appeals to the Public Opinion of Christendom—Importance of the New Treaty.

LETTER IV.

As to the object of the Embassy, I have shown what it is *not*. I now propose to indicate what it *is*. It is two-fold, viz.: *To vindicate the exercise of unimpaired sovereignty to the Chinese Government, and to secure the enjoyment of equal rights to the people of China.*

Read the new treaty in the light of this statement, and see how clear it is; though at first view it may have appeared little less obscure than if it had been written in the Chinese language. Unlike the English treaty, which extends to fifty-one articles, or an earlier treaty of our own, which contains no fewer than thirty articles, this important compact is rounded off with eight. They are not as brief as the eight beatitudes; but if we confine our attention to the provisions in favor of China, which may fairly be taken as expressing the object of the Embassy, the substance of the whole may be stated in a few words. Each article either defines or confers a right:

ARTICLE 1. Asserts His Imperial Majesty's right of eminent domain over those portions of territory called "concessions," and occupied by foreigners within the dominions of China.

ART. 2. Admits the right of the Chinese Government to grant or withhold such privileges of trading within its boundaries as are not provided for by treaty stipulation.

ART. 3. Concedes the right of appointing Consuls to the ports of the United States.

ART. 4. Defines the religious rights of the Chinese in America.

ART. 5. Vindicates for the Chinese the right of free emigration.

ART. 6. Bestows on them, while in the United States, equal rights with emigrants from other countries.

ART. 7. Gives them the right of access to our institutions of learning.

ART. 8. Disclaims, on the part of the United States, every right to dictate or interfere in the domestic administration of China, in the matter of railroads, telegraphs and internal improvements generally.

These stipulations fall naturally into the two categories above indicated, the first three and the last defining the rights of the Government, while the other four are occupied with the rights of the people.

Such, briefly, is our new treaty in its Chinaward aspect. Negotiated at the instance of the Chinese, it relates mainly to themselves, and has little to say respecting the privileges of Americans in China beyond an occasional recognition of the principle of reciprocity. This, however, is no valid ground of objection either to the treaty itself or to the patriotism of its chief negotiator. We have had our turn, and it is right that the Chinese should have theirs. Our privileges have been provided for in a series of treaties which take little account of the rights of the Chinaman.

In 1842, when the sword had cut through the outer shell of Chinese exclusiveism, European diplomacy entered the breach in a martial attitude. The game, on the one hand, was to gain as much as possible; on the other, to concede as little as possible. No community of interest was recognized, and negotiations were not conducted on the basis of mutual advantage. The Chinese, in fact, openly declared that the "advantages of foreign commerce were not sufficient to compensate for the enormous evils to which it had given rise;" and not a few of them cherished a secret hope that at some favorable juncture, by a brave effort, they might throw off the incubus, shut their doors, and be at peace once more. But the issue of another war dispelled the pleasing allusion; and the battle-ax, crushing its way through the inner shell, admitted our negotiators to the seat of the Imperial Government.

The Chinese Government had now, for the first time, a fair opportunity for becoming acquainted with the Government of the West; and happily for her the representatives of Western Powers were men of enlarged mind, well fitted for the task of assisting in the reconstruction of an Empire. Linked together in a policy of coöperation, they agreed in laboring to promote the welfare of China as the common interest of Christendom; and advancing no claim that was not founded on justice, they employed moral suasion to effect their ends in preference to military force.

Before such principles, consistently carried out, the ice of suspicion gradually melted away, and Chinese statesmen, though casting regretful glances back to the repose of former times, learned not only to acquiesce in the change, but to appreciate the immense possibilities of their new situation. The reigning house, which had held the throne for two centuries and a half, and given the Empire some of its most illustrious Sovereigns, exhausted by domestic and foreign wars, was reduced to a state of deplorable weakness.

Its shattered condition was due in a great measure to the rude shocks it had sustained from collision with foreign Powers, and these statesmen were wise enough to perceive, that like the spear of Achilles, the weapon that inflicted the wound possessed also the virtues of a remedy. The arts which had given ascendency to the nations of the West, would alone be able to strengthen and elevate China.

They learned too to appreciate our commerce as a necessity of their Government. Its duties had risen to the sum of $20,000,000 in our currency, and proved the life-blood of the Empire during those perilous years of intestine commotion. The disposal of this revenue gave the Central Government a decided preponderance over the Provincial satraps, and the statesmen of the capital, instead of attempting to curtail our trade or subject it to embarrassing restrictions, have accordingly come to feel a direct interest in its extension.

A striking proof of this salutary change in spirit and policy, is the manner in which certain negotiations have been recently conducted at Pekin. The British Treaty of 1858 provides for a revision in ten years, and the time having expired, Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK had an interview with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in regard to that subject. Both parties agreed that deputies should be appointed by each, who should constitute a joint commission for settling the draft of the revised treaty. The work of that Commission was progressing in the most satisfactory manner at the time of my departure, and I was informed that the Chinese Ministers were meeting every question with such a spirit of liberality, that Her Majesty's representative would accomplish his objects at the expense of very little trouble to himself.

Another evidence is the fact that the Chinese have learned to appreciate the value of public opinion in the management of international affairs. When they have a difficulty with one Power, they send a circular to the representatives of the other Powers, and instead of hastily resorting to force, or closing their seaports as formerly, they have thus learned to terminate their controversies by appealing to the judgment of Christendom. Such a circular was not long since sent to the Foreign Legations with reference to the question of Chinese jurisdiction over the Portuguese settlement of Macao.

It is in this enlightened spirit, and with minds fully awake to the advantages of reciprocity, that they are now making a still more impressive appeal to the justice of Christendom. They have come to us by their Ambassadors to demand that we acknowledge the rights of sovereignty belonging to their Government at home, and deal out even-handed justice to their citizens abroad.

Just this, and nothing more, is what the United States have engaged to do in the treaty before us. Just this, and nothing more, is what they have to demand of the leading Powers of Europe. For this, in a word, is the whole object of their mission. It was for this the Government incurred the expense, and the Envoys encountered the hardships of what to the Chinese still appears to be a formidable voyage to foreign lands.

Is it worth the cost? The London *Times* thinks not. It endeavors to convict the "Americo-Chinese Envoy" of clumsy diplomacy, and denounces the treaty as "at bottom valueless to the Chinese"—with the further opinion that "the very insignificancy of the gain to the Chinese Government constitutes a sufficient reason for its rejection" by Great Britain—an expression of concern for the welfare of China which can hardly fail to amuse the Chinese Ambassadors. Will they not imagine, when they read it, that they have at length arrived at the "Empire of Honesty," so felicitously described in the Chinese Gulliver, where the struggle for self is lost in an absorbing interest in the good of others, the buyer seeking only to enhance the gain of the seller, and feeling indignant if he is not allowed to pay more than the price demanded.

It is not, however, surprising that a person who is not familiar with the proceedings of foreigners in China, should regard the advantages of such a treaty as "insignificant." It betrays throughout a strange want of specification. Nothing is said about rivers, bays and gulfs, navigation and fisheries; not a word about imports, exports and tariff duties. It deals only in generalities, and asks for the Chinese nothing but what ought to be conceded without being asked for. But, be it remembered, this is not a commercial treaty; it is a bill of rights; its real object being to define the *status* of the Chinese people, as they take their place among the nations, under the ægis of international law.

It is so comprehensive and general that it will require scarcely any modification beyond a change of names, to adapt it to other countries; still, those of its articles that define the privileges of Chinese abroad, have a special interest for the United States. It would be interesting for those who are disposed to apply to it the epithet "insignificant," to consider what a revolution this treaty will effect in the condition of the Chinese on our Pacific coast—how it will cut up by the roots that iniquitous mining tax, which has been levied on them with merciless severity, while other foreigners have been exempt; how it will remove "John" from the platform to the cushioned seats of the San Francisco passenger cars—and how in our courts of justice it will open to him the doors of the witness box and give him the protection of Chinese testimony—advantages so far from insignificant that, if the Embassy had accomplished nothing else, their work in this department alone would be sufficient to justify the mission.

As to those articles which relate to rights of sovereignty—their explanation will be found in the attitude toward China of the leading Powers of Europe. They may disclaim, and that sincerely, any intention to encroach on the territory of China. But does she not see how jealously they watch each other's movements in that quarter of the globe? Does she not understand that in the late war, France, with scarcely a pretext for so doing, furnished a contingent for the sole purpose of checkmating England? And does she not perceive how, even in times of peace, they contend for advantages of position? If the Russians obtain permission to establish a Consulate at Ourga in the heart of Mongolia, the French insist on having the same privilege, though not one Frenchman in a month passes over that thoroughfare. Because England has Hong Kong, Prussia must needs cast covetous eyes on the island of Chason.

Both English and French have asserted a sovereignty over those tracts of ground which the Chinese, as a mere matter of convenience, marked out for the erection of foreign factories. The former carried it so far—though the demand was successfully resisted—as to attempt to compel the removal of the American flag beyond their limits; and the latter went the length of arresting a Chinese magistrate when, in the discharge of his proper duties, he intruded on the ground of their so-called "concession." French and English companies are moreover contending with each other for the privilege of constructing railways in the interior, while the Russians and Americans stand as competitors for the monopoly of telegraphs.

Now, the Chinese know how an ambitious Power might, if so disposed, make use of these assumed "concessions," as a *pousto* to overturn their Empire. They know, too, how easy it would be for a foreign Power to find in a line of telegraph or railway a pretext for meddlesome interference. Hence the first article of this treaty deals with the question of "concessions," and the last with that of internal improvements.

And who can blame the Chinese for exercising a wise precaution on both points? It is the instinct of self-preservation which prompts this movement, and not, as I have shown, a recalcitrant opposition to the spirit of progress. They make no extravagant demands; they simply ask that their rights shall be recognized, and it is scarcely conceivable that the nations of Europe can refuse an act of such simple justice, even though it were on the plan suggested by the London *Times*.

But will the advantage to China and to the world be insignificant, if the Powers of Europe adopt and ratify these articles? Will it not chain that northern avalanche, which has slowly but steadily been moving toward the frontiers of China? Will it not ward off the thin edge of many a wedge, the entrance of which would rive asunder the Provinces of the Empire? Will it not secure to that colossal people the opportunity of pursuing in peace the career of improvement on which they have lately entered? Instead of presenting, like Japan, the pitiable spectacle of rival Princes buying fleets of steamers to burn each others towns and destroy each others trade, while native industry and foreign commerce sink together in the vortex of civil strife, China, with her teeming millions, will become rich and prosperous. Of more value to England than if she were annexed to India, of more value to Russia than if she formed a part of her Asiatic domain, China would be to us an opulent neighbor, whose commerce would one day rival that which we now have with Europe.

To secure these results I conceive to be the object of this Chinese mission. Is it not such as to commend itself to the sympathies alike of the philanthropist and the statesman?

Yours, &c., PERRY PLUS.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 29, 1868.

Social Science.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your leading article last Sunday on the progress of social science, taken in connection with some of your remarks recently on Miss ANNA DICKINSON's novel, makes me suspect that you slightly misunderstand one phase of the "eternal negro" question, or at any rate misconstrue the views of a certain school of writers and thinkers about it.

I have not read Miss DICKINSON's book, and do not intend to read it. It may be great rubbish; probably is. Nevertheless I think she was perfectly right in taking an octoroon rather than a negress as her test case of American anti-negro-blood prejudice.

Let me illustrate this by two analogies. To the English of WILLIAM III.'s time, an Irishman—a real Celtic Irishman—was very much what a negro is to the average American. Here the test of English prejudice would have been, not that an English gentleman was afraid to marry an Irish peasant girl—he would probably be so now—but that a beautiful and accomplished girl could not find a husband in good society because her grandfather came from Connaught.

In France, under LOUIS XV., the nobles considered themselves molded of different clay from the rest of mankind. Here again the test case would have been not that the son of a nobleman was socially ostracized for marrying a peasant's daughter—he would probably be so now, despite all the talk about French equality—but that he was sent to Coventry for wedding a lady, whose father or grandfather had made his fortune by commerce and whose great-grandfather had been a peasant.

So much for that. Now as to the *Nation*, I do not pretend to speak for it. Indeed, I do not always feel sure about the meaning of its articles, (possibly from a lack of humor *somewhere*.) The passage quoted and commented on by you I understand in a different sense. It seemed to me ironical, or rather semi-ironical—what we may call the English-innuendo or *arrière-pensée* style.

Be this as it may, however, I don't think the *Nation* or any one has ever seriously advocated or predicted a fusion of the races. It has always been an *ad captandum* outcry against Abolitionists and Radicals that they did so; but I have never found any substantial grounds for it, even in the most exuberant oratorical pyrotechnics of WENDELL PHILLIPS. To say that a quadroon like A. DUMAS, Sr., or an octoroon like his son, may possibly be fit company for "gentlemen and scholars," or that the fact of one of a woman's great-grandmothers having been a negress ought not to militate against her social position in a democratic country any more than the fact of one of her great-grandfathers having been an Irishman or a tinker, is quite another matter.

CARL BENSON.

NEW-YORK.

Close of the Canvass in the Twelfth Congressional District—Immense Turnout at Madalin, Dutchess County—Speeches of Gen. Sickles, Gen. Pleasonton, Gen. De Peyster, Col. Morgan and Others—Great Enthusiasm.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADALIN, Dutchess County, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1868.

The close of the canvass in this county was marked here to-day by an immense mass meeting in open air, at which thousands were present. The speakers were the gallant Gen. SICKLES, Gen. PLEASONTON, Gen. SHARPE, Col. MORGAN, WILLIAM W. HAGEMAN, Esq., and others. These distinguished gentlemen reached here on the first train from New-York, and were immediately escorted to the hospitable mansion of Gen. JAMES WATTS DE PEYSTER, where a grand breakfast was prepared for the party by the generous host, Gen. DE PEYSTER, who presided. Passing over the pleasant talk of the General's at the festive board, the merry incidents told of experiences around the camp-fires of the rebellion, I will hasten to a report of the enthusiastic meeting which was organized in open air in front of the Madalin Hotel, and the following officers were appointed: President—Gen. JAMES WATTS DE PEYSTER. Vice-Presidents—Dr. Bemeden, Robert Martin, Esq.; Robert Kerley, Phillip Rockerfeller, Peter Finger, John B. Tanner. Secretaries—Andrew Rockerfeller, German Finger, Charles Massineau.

Previous to the appointment of the officers a large cavalcade of horsemen, followed by a continuous stream of country folk in vehicles of all kinds, filed by the speakers' stand, headed by the Saugerties Band. The buildings in the vicinity were gaily decorated with American flags, and every window was filled with gaily dressed ladies. Across the road was strung a large American flag, while from horses' heads floated colored ribbons, red white and blue. The platform was also gaily decorated with flags; back of it hung portraits of GRANT and COLFAX. As soon as the meeting was organized the booming of guns and the cheers of the multitude announced that the time had come for the speaking. In a few words the President introduced Gen. SHARPE, who was received with cheers. After making a brief but eloquent speech, Gen. SHARPE retired as Gen. SICKLES advanced.

REMARKS OF GEN. SICKLES.

The vast crowd, recognizing him, cheered vociferously when the gallant leader was formally introduced by the President of the meeting. He commenced his remarks by stating that his only regret was that he came among the people of Dutchess at the close of the campaign, in which he had borne a part greater than his strength would warrant. But he came full of ardor and sincerity, and devoted now to the same cause for which the good people of Dutchess and Columbia sent so many men to the battle-fields. He came not as a politician nor as a partisan. He came to meet the people without distinction of party. He did not think or claim that patriotism belongs to any party. His controversy with the opposition candidates was not as to their respectability but as to their principles. He believed SEYMOUR was honest in what he said, but he did not wish to see him elevated to power; on the contrary, he would have ULYSSES S. GRANT [cheers] elevated to the Presidency. Thus have the States spoken from Maine to West Virginia, and on Tuesday, Nov. 3, New-York State will add her verdict accordingly. The people of this Government have resolved that it shall remain in the hands of those who fought its battles. When GRANT was nominated he was not taken up as a politician. Educated at West Point, his tastes were not political. When Mr. BUCHANAN discerned that the leaders of the Democratic Party knew of no constitutional way to put down rebellion, Gen. GRANT came forward and offered his heart, hand and sword to crush the rebellion. Gov. SEYMOUR shared BUCHANAN's hesitation in all his doubts. He looked at the war from a politician's stand-point. GRANT looked at it as a patriot and a soldier. When he saw Southern leaders take up arms, he, as a practical man, saw it was necessary also to take up arms to crush them out, and then he affiliated himself with thousands and thousands of others to wipe out the accursed conspiracy headed by JEFFERSON DAVIS. [Cheers.] The speaker implored his Democratic friends to look thoughtfully and seriously at the affairs of the Government, and at the Convention which nominated HORATIO SEYMOUR.

One hundred rebel officers were in that Convention. If you found them ready to accept the situation, he (the speaker) would not have objected to affiliating with them. They, however, resolved that the laws passed by Congress were null and void, and they made SEYMOUR and BLAIR pledge themselves to trample them under foot. If that was not rebellion breaking out anew, then it was nullification. Has it come to this that, after four years of blood, we are to exchange rebellion for nullification? Are loyal men to be told by rebels they will not submit to the laws passed by a loyal Congress? Gen. BLAIR comes forward and tells the Convention that the first duty HORATIO SEYMOUR will undertake will be to trample the laws of Congress under his feet; to crush the loyal Governments established in the Southern States, and defy the laws of Congress. But the people have decided that the loyal State Governments shall be maintained, and this is one of the great issues involved in this contest. Gov. SEYMOUR says public attention must be fixed upon the fact that a large debt has been contracted. His supporters to-day are responsible for every cent of that debt. It was contracted to put down a rebellion which the very men who are now advocating his election started and kept up. Lives were sacrificed that we might save the nation. The debt was made that we might raise an army and pay the soldiers and pay pensions to widows and orphans. Do they point to a single dollar that might have been saved? Do they point to a single tax that might have been dispensed with? No! It is with Governments as with men. Obligations must be fulfilled, or the respect of everybody and every nation will be forfeited. What did the Democratic Party do with the Government the last time it had charge of it? Ten States had seceded, the rebel armies were seizing our forts, our arsenals and our treasuries, and what did BUCHANAN do to save them? Nothing. The Democratic Party handed the Government over to us broken and dishonored. Then ABRAHAM LINCOLN took the reins, and from that time forth the work of saving this Union was commenced and carried to a successful end, and now patriotic HORATIO SEYMOUR comes forward and says forget LINCOLN, put aside GRANT, and let WADE HAMPTON, FORREST and VALLANDIGHAM take charge of the administration of our affairs. The ordinary rule is when a servant is found incompetent, and has betrayed the trust put in him, he is dismissed and will not be again intrusted with the cares, the duties, and the responsibilities of the household, unless he comes forward in a penitent and humble manner and gives assurances that he will do better. Have WADE HAMPTON, FORREST and such men, acknowledged their crimes and promised to do better. Not at all. They still boldly proclaim their devotion to the lost cause. Not that they would not have maintained it down to this hour if they could have done so. Is it reasonable, is it rational, after so many sacrifices have been made, that our people should be willing to incur the same risks again? I think not. HORATIO SEYMOUR, dismayed at the result of the October elections, has taken the stump, and, hat in hand, is soliciting votes. Where is GRANT? Silent and calm on his farm at Galena, patiently awaiting the judgment of his country. [Tremendous cheering.] He has never sought office, nor did he ever seek promotion in the army. His services commended him to the Government, and thus he has advanced step by step to the command of all of the armies of the United States, and next will be our President. [Cheers.] The great services he has rendered have commended him everywhere to the people. The Republican Convention looked over the field for a candidate, not in a partisan spirit, and said here is the successful leader of our armies, the man who has restored our Union, who enjoys more than any other the confidence and respect of all the brave men of the nation who were sent to the field, and who has earned that confidence. Therefore, let us put aside all partisan feeling and bring forward ULYSSES S. GRANT, who was then already nominated in the hearts of the people. Not so with the Democratic Convention. In that body many, with a good war record, brought forward the name of Chief Justice CHASE, but he had to sustain the administration of LINCOLN; then HANCOCK was brought to the surface, but he was set aside because his war record was too good; that would not sustain the rebels; then HENDRICK's name was brought up, but he had acted the part of a patriot during the war; then ANDREW JOHNSON was named. [Derisive laughter.] He had certainly rendered a great deal of service to the Democracy; he had denied the Republican Party, had had a quarrel with GRANT, and had dismissed FENTON. But they did not take him. The Convention finally concluded that the candidate must be PENDLETON or SEYMOUR. Both had been engaged in downright opposition to the measures defended by the Republican Party, and finally SEYMOUR was chosen. After reviewing the war record of Mr. SEYMOUR the speaker continued. He said the men who nominated and supported him to-day were those who precipitated the rebellion upon us. What an insult to ask the brave men who followed SHERMAN to now follow WADE HAMPTON! What mockery to ask the men who followed brave PHIL. SHERIDAN [cheers] to follow FORREST! How degrading to ask the Boys in Blue who followed GRANT to follow LEE! Gallant old FARRAGUT [cheers] and PORTER, [cheers,] all the men of the army and navy are rallying around Gen. GRANT. Every impulse of patriotism and gratitude admonishes us to sustain the nomination of GRANT and COLFAX. [Cries of "We will, we will."] Gen. SICKLES then passed to the consideration of the State tickets, lead by HOFFMAN and GRISWOLD. The former, always in office, comes forward as the leader and advocater of economy at Albany. The speaker thought he was about as competent for that as BUCHANAN would be, if he could be restored to life, to teach us how to put down rebellions, [laughter,] Gen. SICKLES citing the new City Hall job as an illustration of HOFFMAN's economy. He also instanced the management of the New-York Central Railroad when the Democracy had control of it, and compared it with the present management under Commodore VANDERBILT. In speaking of the cause of his leaving the Democratic Party, Gen. SICKLES said no offer of office led him to such a course. He espoused the principles of freedom and justice purely as a matter of principle. He did not aspire to any office now. He was anxious to have the best men raised to the highest stations. The gallant General concluded his remarks by affirming that he came not to Dutchess County simply to make a speech, but to confer with any one who wished to question him. That was the spirit in which our public affairs should always be discussed, for we all mean to reach the same end. If you have any reliance upon my judgment, any confidence in my sincerity to lead you aright, let me assure you I have never before performed a duty that seemed to be so imperative or greater than that which demanded me to go among the people and ask them to support Gen. GRANT for President and JOHN A. GRISWOLD for Governor. He believed that on Tuesday next, New-York State would speak out in ringing tones for those leaders. He had been over it from the lakes to the sea. The people are aroused and determined. In New-York City, of course, a large majority would be counted against the ticket, but not the one of last year. This year GRANT and GRISWOLD will poll twice the vote of the Republican Party last year. Thousands of Democrats have come out openly, and have foresworn a party that proclaims openly for nullification, that proclaims if SEYMOUR is elected he shall play the part of a traitor. The country is weary of politicians; it looks for a higher order of patriotism than is to be found in men of political organizations. The next time, said Gen. SICKLES, I meet you here, I trust we shall all be able to rejoice over a triumphant victory. Gen. SICKLES then retired, amid vociferous and continued cheering.

FINAL PROCEEDINGS.

The band next played a patriotic air, when Gen. DE PEYSTER introduced W. HAGEMAN, Esq., candidate for Assembly. After speaking about fifteen minutes, the booming of guns announced the arrival of Gen. PLEASONTON, loud cheering ensuing as the famous cavalry leader ascended the platform. He was then formally introduced, and made a very entertaining and instructive address, at the termination of which the meeting was dismissed, with cheers for the success of the ticket.

ANOTHER MEETING.

In the evening another large meeting was held at the same place, at which FRANCIS SYLVESTER, Esq., of Hudson, Col. B. T. MORGAN and Major WILLIARD BULLARD spoke, amid the greatest enthusiasm.

During the day and night Gen. SICKLES, Gen. CRAWFORD, Gen. PLEASONTON, Col. MORGAN and FRANCIS SYLVESTER were the guests of Gen. DE PEYSTER.

UTAH.

The Mormon Conference—The Faithful and the Gentiles—Co-operative Establishments to Crush Out the Latter—Newspapers and Theatricals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1868.

Although Salt Lake City is usually a very quiet place, yet it is by no means a dead place. In fact, it is a good deal alive, and the life is ever and anon unexpectedly manifest—not so much in violent demonstration as in keen intensity in some particulars. Commencing with the late Mormon Conference, extending along ever since and still unabated, a new and strong interest, almost approaching excitement, exists, in which Mormons and Gentiles are perhaps equally, but oppositely concerned.

At the Conference the subject of the Mormons patronizing their own people and withholding patronage from outsiders in the Territory was largely insisted on, even to the extent of declarations making it a matter of church-fellowship. The same doctrine has been strenuously and generally inculcated ever since. The reasons for this exclusiveness are presented substantially in the following fashion: It is the avowed design of the Gentile portion of the community, when the railroad is finished, to outnumber and outvote the Mormon portion, and thus control the local and general politics of the Territory. This, the Mormons account, would be tantamount to a renewal of the troubles of Missouri and Illinois, twenty-five and thirty years ago, and, in fact, would presage another Mormon exodus, this time from the Territory of Utah, the Lord knows where to. In order to prevent, if possible, any such tragic consummation, and to retain a foothold in the valleys of the Great Basin, which they proved capable of self-sustaining settlement, the Mormons have determined that they will sustain only their own people in this Territory, withdrawing their usual custom from the Gentile merchants and bestowing the whole upon the Mormon merchants. The policy of such a measure had been urged many times previously, but never so generally nor so strenuously as of late, nor had there ever been manifest so decided nor so general a disposition to accept and to act upon such a policy as there has been the past two weeks.

But this movement goes still further than to confine the patronage of Mormons to Mormons. The subject of coöperation is also incorporated with that of non-patronage of Gentile merchants. This coöperation is very strongly urged, and on a thorough and an extensive scale. Several weeks ago the Mormon leaders recommended the institution of coöperative manufacturing establishments, such as for the manufacture of furniture, wagons and carriages, agricultural machines and implements. Now this coöperation is recommended to the purchase and sale of merchandise—first, in a large wholesale establishment in this city, and then in retail establishments in various parts of the city and in the different settlements. In fact, in some of the settlements coöperative retail establishments have already been instituted, the shares being put at $25 each.

The movers of the project for a coöperative wholesale mercantile store have held several meetings, and have proceeded so far as to subscribe a capital of $1,500,000, and to enter into an organization with BRIGHAM YOUNG, President; W. H. HOOPER, Vice-President; George A. Smith, George Q. Cannon, Horace S. Eldridge, Henry W. Lawrence and William Jennings, Directors; David O. Calder, Treasurer, and William Clayton, Secretary. However, it is probable that active operations under the new company arrangement will not commence before January, although it has been stated that they will commence immediately.

The design in view appears to be to have a mammoth wholesale firm, with a very large capital, so soon as it shall have got into good working order. The policy of small profits and quick returns seems to be much in favor, there being a very general and growing sentiment that, as the railroad will soon be here, with its great commercial facilities, the extraordinarily large profits of times past will be no longer endurable, nor possible.

This general and vigorous movement of the Mormons toward commercial and manufacturing consolidation among themselves very naturally has annoyed and somewhat excited the Gentile merchants, who find themselves "left out in the cold." They have generally resolved to sell considerably lower than usual, as an inducement to the continuance of custom—for instance, calicoes at fifteen to twenty cents, delaines and denims and checks at twenty-five, flannels at sixty, and jeans at thirty-five.

How these coöperative arrangements will work, remains to be seen, but this much may be predicted—if certain now pretty well understood principles be complied with, success is highly probable, otherwise it is very problematical.

The *Reporter*, after a few days' suspension, has recommenced issue, slightly enlarged, with promise of double size shortly. It is published now as a morning instead of an evening paper. The *Reporter* was rather sternly handled at the Mormon Conference, and consequently since that time it has manifested renewed strength of animosity against everything Morman, and it announces its determination to "fight it out on that line" as long as may be necessary. Still, none of the Mormon papers make any apparent recognition of the *Reporter*, although that paper frequently mentions, and occasionally quotes from the Mormon papers, using both fair words and otherwise. Nothing, however, has yet availed to cause the Mormon papers to throw off their reserve toward the *Reporter*. The same was the case in respect to the defunct *Vidette* and the *Valley Tan*.

The *Telegraph* enlarged a few weeks back. The *Deseret News* is preparing for a similar move. The *Utah Magazine* recently recommenced issue somewhat enlarged, but not otherwise improved. The editor of the *Telegraph* is just now rusticating in San Francisco, and the editor of the *Utah Magazine* is in "the States."

The theatre is pushing along still on its own resources, though ability from a distance is expected soon. Lately benefits of the prominent members of the local corps histrionic have been in vogue—one or two benefits a week. Two benefits out of three performances come very near being all benefit.

Breadstuffs run up higher in figures. Ten dollars per hundred pounds is the quotation for flour.

MINNESOTA.

Its Railroads—The Falls of St. Anthony and its Water-Power—Improvements Upon Nature—Prosperity and Growth of the State.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MANKATO, Sunday, Oct. 25, 1868.

What glorious institutions railroads are. Here am I, away out in this flourishing little "city on the frontier," a hundred miles beyond St. Paul, and only four days from the TIMES Office. Twelve years ago I first visited Minnesota, and was then ten days traveling from Chicago to St. Paul. Now railroads spread out from both these cities in every direction, and one may travel from either one to sunrise or to sundown, to Mexico or the Aurora Borealis, in half the time which I consumed on that memorable occasion. Then I came by steamboat from Dunleith, stopping at every little hamlet and every woodpile, seemingly to waste time, but in reality to land those hardy pioneer families who have since built up the Great West. This time I came all the way from New-York to this point by rail, making every connection promptly, and not losing a single hour in the four days' travel. I was, by the way, fortunate enough to be one of the passengers on the first train run into this place. The Minnesota Valley Railroad has just completed its road to Mankato, the terminus having been at St. Peter for the previous few weeks. It is almost impossible to designate the Western terminus of any of the roads. We all know where they *begin*, but who can tell where or when they will *stop*? As these immense prairies and fertile river bottoms are opened up by enterprising agriculturalists, the iron horse seeks them out, ever ready to transport to an Eastern and a ready market the product of his toil, of hand or brain. This Minnesota Valley Railroad was not, twelve years ago, so much as dreamed of by the wildest speculator of those speculative days. Now it is a substantial reality, and is doing a thriving business. It is well built, and well appointed, the completed portion giving ample evidence that its enterprising managers will do all they promised to do. This road is to run from the head of Lake Superior across Eastern Minnesota to the Mississippi River, and crossing at Minneapolis, pass up the valley of the Minnesota River to this point. From here it will run in a southwesterly direction to Sioux City, Iowa. It is believed that by this route freight can be transported to Iowa, Nebraska, and other Western States, much cheaper than by Chicago, or any other route, for the reason that from the East it can be taken by water, *via* the lakes, to Superior City, and thence by rail—the rail route being the shortest by several hundred miles. When the merchants of St. Louis can afford, in consequence of the difference in freight tariffs, to send flour and wheat from their city to New-York, *via* New-Orleans, by boat, Eastern merchants will recognize the great saving which will be made to them by the lake route to the East. Minnesotians look forward to the completion of this route to the East with great interest.

I said above that railroads are a great institution. I should have added that in this railroad age sleeping cars are a blessing. These elegant, sumptuously-furnished and entirely-comfortable dormitories, have robbed traveling of all its terrors and nearly all its discomforts. PULLMAN, the pioneer builder of these conveniences, has lately constructed some compartment cars, which furnish the traveler everything he may desire—except money to pay his expenses. In these cars a party may have a room to themselves, where they may talk, read or sleep, as the fancy takes them, and be as much alone as though in one of their own rooms. Should hunger overtake them, they have but to speak to an attending waiter, and forthwith they are served "on the European plan," with any or all the delicacies of the season. The difference in cost between being thus comfortable and crowded and tortured among a crowd of bad-smelling people in an illy-ventilated car, is but a trifle, and who would begrudge it? Unfortunately for me, there was no such car on the train in which I rode; but I saw one in Chicago, and shall certainly invest in a compartment on my return. They are run on several of the through lines to the West, and are, most deservedly, very popular.

I paid a visit to St. Anthony and Minneapolis a few days since, and was thoroughly astonished at the growth and prosperity of those places. The latter place especially has had a marvelously rapid growth, and now bids fair to outstrip its rival, St. Paul. These cities lie on opposite sides of the Mississippi River at the Falls of St. Anthony, and their prosperity is based upon the unequaled water-power furnished by the falls and rapids. Convenient islands are providentially disposed about the falls, and they, together with both banks of the river, are lined with mills of various kinds. Here are saw-mills, flour mills, woolen mills, iron manufactories, paper mills, &c., all of which are now being worked to their fullest capacity, affording employment to hundreds of mechanics and capitalists. There is probably no water-power in the world which equals this in extent. Eastern capitalists appreciate this, and within the past few weeks a number of agents from Maine and Massachusetts manufacturing companies have been here seeking to secure water privileges. They can all be supplied, for St. Anthony, not content with what nature has done for her, has engaged engineers to put in some improvements. They are accordingly constructing two tunnels, which, when completed, will increase the water-power to an unlimited extent. These tunnels commence below the falls on a level with the river, and are to be excavated as far above the falls as may be required. One of these is to run under the main street of St. Anthony, and by means of it water may be taken from the upper level of the river, used for manufacturing purposes, and then passed through the tunnel to the lower level. They are simply tail-races to convey away the water after it has been used. The second tunnel is being excavated under the island. Of course there is no limit to the water-power that may be thus created, the only question being the length to which the tunnels shall be carried. The rock through which they are cut is soft sandstone, scarcely harder to work than so much chalk, so that they are pushed forward with great rapidity. Mills may be erected on both sides of these for their entire length, and the Mississippi River is a good guarantee for a permanent supply of water. Heretofore Minneapolis has had the advantage of St. Anthony, for the reason that the company which owned the falls and consequently the water power on the eastern bank, have played a sort of dog-in-the-manger game, not using it themselves, and asking of strangers such exorbitant terms that none could comply. An arrangement was made a couple of weeks ago by which all this is changed, the property coming under the control of residents of St. Anthony. The goodly people of the city very naturally are much rejoiced at the change, and are felicitating themselves upon soon passing their more prosperous rival over the river in the race for future greatness. Minneapolis now has its railroad to Prairie du Chien, and also the Minnesota Valley Road, while St. Anthony has the Northern Pacific, and will have the Minnesota Valley as well when it is completed to Superior City. Either one is a good place to emigrate to, and the stirring business energies of the people, and the resources of the locality and splendid agricultural surroundings, are calculated to make an Eastern man pack up his household goods and "move his family West."

The climate of Minnesota is very justly celebrated for its health-giving qualities. It is especially recommended to consumptives and all persons afflicted with lung diseases. As a consequence, hundreds of families from Western and Southern cities now spend their Summers here, drinking in the pure, healthful air, and enjoying the magnificent scenery with which the State abounds. The Winters have the reputation of being very cold, but speaking from experience, I very much prefer them to those I have worried through in New-York City. The thermometer will doubtless average a few degrees lower during the Winter than in New-York. But while there the atmosphere in cold weather is always damp and penetrating, chilling to the very marrow, here it is dry, fresh, strong and invigorating. You can draw it in in great mouthfuls, and relish it and feel invigorated. Of all the Western States—I have been in them all—I very much prefer Minnesota, and hope, ere long, to make it my home.

CLIFFORD.

Judge Lecompte, of Kansas, Declares for Grant and Colfax.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times & Conservative* publishes a letter strongly indorsing the nomination of GRANT and COLFAX, from Judge LECOMPTE, of Lecompton Constitution notoriety in the dark days of that State, to Gen. B. F. STRINGFELLOW, also prominent during the slavery strife in Kansas, who declared for GRANT some time since. The Democrats nominated Judge LECOMPTE for District Judge before this letter was published, which appointment he has declined. Judge LECOMPTE in his letter says:

"The question upon which the Republican and the Democratic Parties are more distinctly at issue to-day than upon any other is that of the reconstruction policy. This policy of the Republican Party did not meet my approval upon its inception, and if the question remained now as in the early part of its existence, I should find myself unable to acquiesce in it. But this is not the position of the question. On the contrary, that policy has so far advanced to maturity as to present for consideration, not the inquiry whether it was the best that could have been devised, but whether it is not better for the peace and prosperity of the whole country that it should be maintained than that any antagonistic and subversive policy should be substituted. The answer to this question, it does seem to me, by any unprejudiced and intelligent mind, ought to be that it is far, almost infinitely better, in view of these great objects of attainment, that the Republican Party should succeed in the pending Presidential contest. To what condition must this country come if a party under the leadership of men advancing such sentiments as the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency shall attain power? Or, supposing even that his extreme counsels may not be sustained by those who place him in position, what possible manner of undoing a system which has admitted into the Union, whether or not upon the best terms, nearly all of the seceded States, can the most sagacious mind devise, which shall not be fraught with all the evils of a renewed turmoil and strife, perhaps ten-fold more bitter, whether or not bloody, than any we have endured? Do peace and prosperity lie in the paths of turmoil and strife? Assuredly not. This, if ever there was an instance, is one when a dark and stormy stream had so far been passed that to come back was more difficult than go over."

The Judge then gives the following with other reasons for taking his present stand:

A sincere admiration of the character of Gen. GRANT and of Mr. COLFAX—of the former as a magnanimous soldier, and a moderate, discreet and self-relying man—of the latter as an accomplished statesman, who, in the unhappy event which has so often occurred and may recur, of removal by death of the President, would be a safe and worthy successor.

A profound persuasion that all existing troubles will be far more likely to be composed on a basis alike permanent and just, by the united counsels of a President and Congress, acting harmoniously, than by any system of legislation marked by the bickerings and contests inevitably attending a discordant policy between these departments of the Government.

A settled belief that the progression of the Government in the direction pursued steadily for the last few years, under the guidance of a firm hand at the helm of State, directed by a citizen whose career as a soldier has been marked by no stains of tyranny, and whose utterances as an individual have no breath of animosity, is more likely to secure the great purpose which I believe all patriotic men of both parties desire, than a change of power to another party, at a period if not more critical, yet certainly no less so than that through which we have recently passed. * * * * * *

Nor this nor that policy is a healing balm, to either the oppressions of an enormous indebtedness, or the grievances peculiar to them, under which the people of the South suffer. What the whole country wants, to prepare the wisest remedy for the former, what the people of the South want for the mitigation of the rigors of the latter, is not a change of programme, but peace, order, tranquillity; that the programme so far advanced may not be ruthlessly effaced, amidst confusion and doubt, and dismay, as to what shall be substituted for it, or to what shall be the success of the substitute, as to how long it shall continue, as to when shall come an end of the strife. It was the unsettledness of policy, the going to and fro in the paths of experimental remedies, the denunciation and removal of all that had been done by a predecessor, the perpetual change enacted and embittered by each succeeding power, that make the gloomiest and bloodiest period of Roman history—that of the twelve Cæsars, from AUGUSTUS to DOMINITIAN—let but three of them sink peaceably to death, and sent all the rest, from JULIUS down to the most brutal of them, to their last account by violence, and that maddened by oppression, the Roman citizen, to every form of retributive vengeance. Mexico is too familiar, and her sad history too recent and too near us, for any to be ignorant how fatal to her prosperity has been her vacillation.

Persuaded, upon the most mature consideration, that there is more of good to be hoped from in the success of GRANT and COLFAX than in their defeat, I will not longer forbear to express my convictions, and with them the hope that their election may be by that approach to unanimity that shall hush all such agitations as might impede the certainty and the speediness of complete acquiescence.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

SAM. D. LECOMPTE.

Gov. Seymour's Attempt to Excite Sectional Animosities.

Senator MORTON, although suffering from illness, spoke at a Republican meeting in Indianapolis, Ind., on Tuesday night, his remarks being mainly devoted to a reply to Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR's recent speech. In commencing his address he said of Mr. SEYMOUR's tour:

"The great object which he seems to have in view, in all the speeches which he has made since he started, is to array the Western against the Eastern States—to excite the people of the Northwest to hostility toward the people of what he calls the Northern Atlantic States. New-Yorker as he is, Eastern man as he is, he does not hesitate to slander his section and the people of his own State—to represent them as the enemies, commercially, financially and socially, of the people of the Northwestern States. The people of New-York, to whom he owes his official dignities and all that he is, are represented by him as oppressing the people of the Northwestern States, extorting from them, robbing and plundering them at every point. For many years the politicians of the South labored to excite their people against the North, and their labors finally resulted in rebellion. For years it has been the policy of the Democratic Party of Indiana, and other Northwestern States, to denounce New-England, and arouse the prejudices and feelings of our people against the people of that portion of our country. This was the staple of Democratic argument throughout the war, and the leading men of that party in Indiana hinted broadly at a Northwestern confederacy, and that New-England should be left out in the cold; and now we have an Eastern politician, a candidate for office, endeavoring, by every means in his power, to excite the people of the Northwest against the people even of his own State."

What the Southerners Mean by Accepting the Situation.

Ex-Gov. WATTS, of Alabama, has written a letter discussing the binding force of the oath in that State under the new Constitution. In that letter he says:

Under this Constitution we have a right to change it, and to take the steps pointed out in it to change it. To attempt to change it would not, therefore, be a violation of the oath, either legally or morally. Under it we have the power to deprive any person of rights, provided we do not do so "*on account of color, race or previous condition.*"

In saying we "accept the civil and political equality of all men," do we declare that all men are equal in civil and political rights? No: we simply "accept" it—that is, we acquiesce in it—just as all of us "accepted" or acquiesced in the results of the war. Did we, who believed in the right of a State to secede, have our opinions changed by the events of the war? No! We were overpowered by the arms of the United States, and we "accepted" as one of the truths settled by the arbitrament of the sword that a State has no right to secede. Did we change our opinions as to the power of Congress, or the President by proclamation, to abolish slavery? No; we agreed to "accept" the abolition of slavery as one of the facts settled by the arbitrament of the sword. We took an oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States. Did we violate our oath by accepting and acquiescing in the destruction of the Confederate Constitution and Government? I apprehend no one would so contend. So we "accept" the civil and political equality of all men. How long? Only until we have power to change this Constitution, which declares it—only so long as this Constitution is binding on us. By its own terms we have a right "at all times" to change it in the mode itself declares.

How long do we agree not to deprive one class of men "on account of color, race or previous condition," of privileges and immunities enjoyed by any other class of men? Only so long as this Constitution is binding on us—only until we can change it by exercising "the *inherent* right of every free people to change their form of government," which right we can exercise "at all times," in the mode prescribed by the Constitution itself. * * *

Very respectfully, yours, T. H. WATTS.

Richmond Excuses for Political Assassinations.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 24.

The Radicals, having falsely reported Gen. BLAIR as threatening Gen. GRANT with assassination, are making a great fuss over the horrible revelation. These gentlemen forget that political assassination is an incident—the inevitable incident of the system of arbitrary despotism which they are urging upon the country. Reason, humanity and experience may all concur to demonstrate the folly, the wickedness and absurdity of the remedy; but there are always fanatics of some hue or other not amenable to such monitors, who, from ambition or revenge, or a passion for notoriety, will take pleasure in imbruing their hands in a tyrant's blood. You may demonstrate to the assassin beforehand that his act of violence cannot benefit either himself or his country, that by destroying one despot another more detestable must succeed him, but without effect upon his action; his revenge or his fanaticism must be indulged. The right of all to crush one intolerable oppressor is a natural and inalienable right, and there never will be wanting some injured or hair-brained creature who will assume to himself the authority to avenge the multitude.

The Democracy's Gloomy Future.

In Senator TRUMBULL's reply to Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR's Chicago speech, he disposed of a large portion of that which the Democratic candidate had to say, in a few words, as follows:

"When speaking of the Republican Party, he took occasion to say that 'it had been driven from two positions which it first held,' and 'had fallen back upon questions of the past.' One would suppose that, after complaining of the Republican Party that it had abandoned its positions, and fallen back upon the past, he, at least, would have spoken of living issues that were before the country. Not so, however; immediately after uttering this complaint, he proceeds to discuss the propriety of a law levying a tax upon cotton, which was repealed a long time ago. He further remarked, in connection with this reference to matters that were past, 'that retrospective views were sometimes profitable; and when things looked dark ahead, they may be pleasant.' Is that the reason that he referred to a dead statute? Was the view dark before him, that he should call up before his audience, and occupy one-third of his speech, in talking about a statute levying a tax on cotton, which had been long since repealed?"

Republican Efforts for Peace in South Carolina.

The Chairman of the South Carolina Republican State Central Committee has issued the following circular:

ROOMS CENTRAL STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, CHARLESTON, Oct. 28, 1868.

Not only do I not approve of, but I advise most earnestly against torchlight processions taking place in Charleston, Columbia, Sumter and Orangeburg on the 2d proximo, as published, as I suppose by mistake, over my name. While they will not strengthen us as a party, they may give rise to some mischief, and the Republican Party may be then branded as the disturbers of the public peace.

Let the meetings be grand rallying meetings, at which some of our best speakers will advise a long and a strong pull for GRANT and COLFAX, and our Congressional and county tickets, but carefully guard against causing any undue excitement, either by speech or action. Republicans will do their duty on the 3d of November without the demonstrations referred to. Respectfully,

A. J. RANSIER,
Chairman State Central Executive Committee.

Democratic Respect for the Constitution—A Specimen Appeal.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat, Oct. 30.

Let every Democrat in Kentucky vote. Even if GRANT is elected the Fourteenth Amendment is to be practically decided by the vote in this State. If a Democratic vote is cast too heavy to be overcome by the aid of the negro vote in Kentucky, the Radicals will have no inducement to enforce that measure upon us. If the Democratic vote is light, showing that the majority may be overcome by the negro vote, the Fourteenth Amendment will be enforced in this State at all hazards. Democrats, the question is with you! Will you maintain this a white man's Government, or will you supinely sacrifice the interests of the State by willful neglect?

Seymour's Four States.

In a speech in Elmira a day or two ago, Gen. BRUCE said: "Now, what do you think will be SEYMOUR's success in this conflict? I have lived near him over thirty years. I think he will get four States. The first he has got already—the state of anxiety. [Laughter.] The next, I shouldn't wonder if he had now—the state of doubt; and on the 4th of November he will have the state of disappointment and the state of despair. [Cheers.] He told my friend DAVIS he didn't know what he should do if he was beaten—that he would want to go where he wouldn't be seen for four weeks. I am afraid his feelings would keep him there forty!" [Laughter.]

The Virginia Electoral Ticket—One of the Candidates Declines.

LOUISA COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 29, 1868.

To the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer and Examiner:

I see from your paper of yesterday that an electoral Democratic ticket has been named for the State of Virginia, by gentlemen in the City of Alexandria, and that my name has been placed upon it as one of the electors for the State at large.

Disapproving entirely such a movement, (more especially since the people of Virginia have failed to take action,) I respectfully decline the position, and request the publication of this note.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES L. GORDON

Kentucky Democracy.

The Louisville *Democrat* protests earnestly against the pandering to the extreme Southern element which charactertzes the other Democratic papers of that city. One of these papers is edited by S. B. BUCKNER, late a General in the rebel army, and of this paper and its allies the *Democrat* says:

"For a newspaper calling itself Democratic, and controlled by an ex-rebel, to publish outrages without rebuke, is a handle for Radicals. The same papers have assumed a peculiar superiority for the rebel element, because they had fought against the State, and have complimented such at the expense of Union soldiers who sustained their country, as if the first made their Democracy better."

Execution of Thomas McCarty at Franklin, Penn.

From the Pittsburg Commercial, Oct. 30.

On Wednesday THOMAS MCCARTY was hung at Franklin for the murder of DAVID BARRY, in May last, near the village of Waterloo, Venango County. MCCARTY came to the house of BARRY, on the line of the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad, the day before the murder, and ate at his table, and smoked and talked for several hours. He left about dark, and at midnight returned and awakened BARRY and desired to stay the rest of the night, pretending that he could not reach the house of a friend, with whom he wished to stop, on account of being unable to cross Sandy Creek. BARRY admitted him and advised him to go to bed. MCCARTY said he would stay up awhile, and asked for a pipe and some tobacco. BARRY then again retired to bed with his wife, and was soon asleep. About 2 o'clock they were awakened, and both sat up in bed, when MCCARTY stepped up to the bed, and placing a revolver against BARRY's breast, fired. BARRY jumped to the floor, but immediately sank down insensible, and died in a few hours. MCCARTY fled, and was not apprehended until July 1.

Until recently he did not appear to realize his awful situation, or had made up his mind to "die game." When the Sheriff read the death warrant to him, he said that he "needn't try to scare him." As the day approached, however, he became more serious, and sent for his spiritual adviser, Father MADDIGAN. It is said that, to the last, he was extremely anxious about the disposition to be made of his body.

The gallows was erected in the hall of the jail. At 12:30 o'clock MCCARTY was led forth from the cell by Sheriff GRAY, followed by the ministers, and he mounted the gallows with a firm step. After the usual exercises the Sheriff approached, drew the black cap over his head, placed the rope around his neck, and stepping upon the spring, at exactly 12:45 o'clock THOS. MCCARTY was launched into eternity. He died without a struggle, his neck being broken.

It appears that the only confession MCCARTY made was to his spiritual adviser, Father MADDIGAN, to whom he said he was guilty, deserved the punishment inflicted by the law, and that if his death would atone for his crime he was satisfied.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.—Judge CADWALADER heard a matter in admiralty yesterday, touching seamen's wages, which is of interest to shipowners, Captains and sailors. A crew was shipped several weeks ago, for the bark *Waverly*, Capt. TERRY, but only one or two men went on board the vessel. Fearing that when she was about to sail some of the crew would be missing, another shipping master was directed to have men in reserve, and he shipped an entirely new crew, regular articles being drawn as to both crews. The men last shipped claimed a month's pay, and after Judge CADWALADER had heard both sides, Capt. TERRY testifying that he gave direction to the shipping master merely to have men in reserve, in case the crew first shipped did not appear at the time of sailing, Judge CADWALADER decided to award to the last crew shipped one-half of the pay claimed and their expenses to New-York.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 30.*

The Mobile *Tribune* says: "Men of the North, Radicals and War Democrats, what you call a rebellion was the holiest of causes, and you know it in your hearts." The *Tribune* supports SEYMOUR and BLAIR as heartily as it did JEFFERSON DAVIS and ROBERT E. LEE.

THE TURF.

The Hoboken Fall Race Meeting.

The racing season in the North will be appropriately closed by the Secaucus meeting, which inaugurated the turf campaign in the Spring, and will terminate it this week with a meeting which commences to-morrow, (Wednesday,) and continues over Friday. It is under the management of the veteran turfman, Col. McDaniels, who has announced a very attractive programme of sport for the two days. On the first day (Wednesday) a hurdle race, with welter weights, over two miles and eight hurdles, commences the sport; the winner receiving $300, the second $75, and the third $25. A mile dash for all ages, follows: the winner taking $200 and the second $50. The third race is one of mile heats; $250 for the winner and $50 for the second horse, the entries for which are still to close.

On the second day a handicap hurdle race, over two miles and eight hurdles, for horses exclusively that have started on the first day, commences the proceedings. Then follows the race for the Consolation Purse of $250, dash of a mile and an eighth, for beaten horses. A mile-heat race for a purse of $350, with a penalty of five pounds for the winner of the mile and repeat on the first day. The last race is a mile dash for hacks, gentlemen riders, welter weights, for a cup worth $100. If the weather is fine the excellence of the programme is certain to attract a large attendance.

Another Bond Robbery—$125,000 Worth of United States Bonds and Railroad Stocks Stolen.

Yesterday morning a tin box containing $57,000 worth of bonds and $68,000 in railroad stocks was stolen, under circumstances similar to those occurring in the office of a real estate agent, in Cedar-street, some days ago. It appears that a member of the firm of Morrison, Son & Hutchinson, doing business as shirt manufacturers, at No. 327 Broadway, went to the office of the Safe Deposit Company, at the corner of Broadway and Liberty streets, about 11 o'clock, and there took out a tin cash-box which contained $30,000 worth of United States coupon bonds, none of which had been registered, $27,000 worth of registered United States bonds, and $68,000 worth of railroad stocks, consisting of 500 shares of Erie, 100 of Rock Island and 200 Chicago and North Western. He took the box to the office of the firm, in the rear of their store, and after taking from it such papers as he wanted, wrapped the box up again in a newspaper and started for the office of the Safe Deposit Company, when he remembered something he had forgotten to speak of to a partner, so he returned to the office and left the box on a ledge near the office door. Two men soon after entered the store, and while one of them engaged the attention of a clerk, the other man quietly walked away in the direction of the office, then leaving the premises in a rather precipitate manner. Scarcely had this man disappeared than the box was discovered to be missing, and the other unknown also disappeared in the confusion which ensued on the discovery of the robbery. The detectives at Police Headquarters were immediately notified of the robbery, but they could not obtain any clue to the identity of the thieves.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

RIVER THIEVES.

Three men approached the British schooner *Margaret Ann*, in a small boat, on Sunday night, as she lay at her moorings at the foot of Whitehall-street, and boarded her. While they were moving about the vessel Capt. Whelpley was awakened, and discovered two of the river pirates in the act of breaking open the storeroom door. As soon as the thieves saw that they were discovered they attempted to escape, but only two of them succeeded in doing so, as Robert Harrison was seized and handed over to the custody of Officer Thompson, of the Harbor Police. The prisoner was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday. He presents a most forbidding and villainous aspect, and was fully committed for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

Business yesterday was unusually dull. Even the number of those wretched outcasts daily brought up and catalogued as "drunk and disorderly" was far below the average, thus showing that this class of citizens was indulging in an unusual fit of sobriety, or that the proximity of the election had furnished the Police with more important duties than to "comprehend the vagrom men." There was but one case of felony, and that of no especial interest, but it is appended:

THEFT OF HARNESS.

George E Gardner, a carman, 21 years of age, residing at No. 83 Perry-street, was arrested by Detective Blackwood, of the Ninth Precinct, on a charge of stealing a set of harness and a saddle and bridle, all valued at $40, from Edward H. Clark, No. 26 Horatio-street. The prisoner confessed his guilt, and that he had sold the articles. He was committed, in default of $500 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.

Sunday night Hugh Connolly and Lewis Bagley effected an entrance into the house of John J. Schaeffer, No. 287 East Tenth-street, through the front basement window. Contenting themselves with such plunder as they could find in the first room entered, they hastily gathered up a pair of lace curtains and a few other articles of little value, with which they were leaving the house when they were intercepted and captured by Officer Little, of the Seventeenth Precinct. Notwithstanding they had been thus taken in the act, the prisoners pleaded not guilty, but were committed, in default of $1,000 bail each, for trial at the General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fire in Fifty-second-street.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, flames were discovered in the first floor of the three story frame building No. 147 West Fifty-second-street, occupied by Charles Williams as a distillery. Before the fire was extinguished, it had reached an adjoining building and caused considerable loss. Mr. Williams estimates his loss at $1,000; no insurance. A portion of the first floor is occupied by John Henry as a candy store, who loses $500, and has no insurance. The second floor was occupied in part by Jacob Ferner as a dwelling, and he sustained a loss of $400; no insurance. The other portion of the second floor was occupied by Daniel Dolan as a dwelling. Loss $100; no insurance. The third floor was occupied by Jacob Steen, whose loss is $500; insured. The rear portion of the first floor was occupied by Mary Hildebrand; loss $100; insured for $300. The third floor, rear, was occupied by James McVey; loss $200; no insurance. The premises belong to the Mott estate; damage $2,500; insured. The three-story frame building No. 145, owned and occupied in part by Mr. Rebuck, was also damaged by the flames; loss $1,000; insured for $1,400. The first floor is occupied by J. Harris, butcher; loss $300; no insurance. The second floor, front, is occupied by John Sperdle; loss $350; no insurance. The premises No. 149 were also slightly damaged by water.

Isthmus Canal Company.—A meeting of this Company assembled at No. 170 Broadway yesterday for the purpose of opening their subscription books. Large subscriptions have been made, and propositions have been received from various foreign capitalists for taking large portions of the stock. The canal is to be cut through the Isthmus of Darien, but the exact route has not yet been agreed upon. Peter Cooper is President, and F. A. Conkling Secretary of the Company.

Meteorological.—The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for last week shows that the mean temperature of the week was 48.74 degrees Fahrenheit; the maximum height was 63.5; the minimum, 33.7. There was rain on the 25th, 26th, 28th and 31st; duration, 12.08 hours; depth, 0.20 inches. Ice a quarter of an inch thick formed on the morning of the 29th.

Fires and Losses in October.—Ex-Fire Marshal A. E. Baker reports that during the month of October, just closed, there were thirty-six fires, upon which there was incurred an aggregate loss of $403,710.

Minor Items.—Capt. Holbrook, of the Staten Island Police, was thrown from a wagon on the Port Richmond road on Sunday evening, and seriously injured. He received medical attendance.... Frank Jockey fell off a shed-roof at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, and sustained severe injuries. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.... Patrick Ward, of No. 113 Mulberry-street, fell through a hatchway at the Hudson River Railroad freight depot, and was seriously hurt.... An unknown woman died suddenly at No. 454 West Nineteenth-street yesterday. The remains were taken to the Morgue.... Margaret O'Connor, of No. 84 Cherry-street, fell in the street yesterday and fractured a leg. She was removed to Bellevue.... James McBride, of No. 42 Mulberry-street, and aged 42, attempted suicide yesterday by taking laudanum. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

NEW-JERSEY.

House Fallen.—Some few weeks ago the house of Philip Bilger, in Columbia-street, between Clinton and Beacon avenues, Bergen, was raised from the ground about ten feet. It was duly inclosed and blocks placed under it, but it was not braced. Several families resided in it, as usual, and on Saturday last all the inmates were in, when the beams underneath gave way, and the house fell to the ground. Officer Johnson was immediately on the spot, rescued the inmates from the building, and put out the fires. A carpenter who had been working on the house at the time was slightly injured. An adjoining house, similarly propped, owned by Michael Doonan, had a narrow escape of being tumbled. The people in it got out by step-ladders.

More Arrests for Illegal Voting.—Thomas McGuire was arrested at Newark yesterday for illegal voting. He admitted that he had done so, and stated that he was induced to do so by a prominent politician in the Tenth Ward. The latter was arrested. Wm. May was arrested yesterday afternoon also for illegal voting.

Fire.—A fire occurred at 6 o'clock yesterday morning in the drug mills of Hillier & Son, No. [illegible] Hudson-street, Jersey City. The fire was speedily and effectually put out, but the damage, it is said, will amount to $1,500; fully insured. The cause of the fire is unknown. Durant's building, adjoining, was damaged to the amount of $100.

Died of His Injuries.—Thomas Gorjian, who was fatally wounded on Thursday night last with a pistol, which was accidentally discharged by Michael Mooney, died on Sunday evening.

Internal Revenue Frauds.—Joseph Schonneman, a peddler from New-York, was arrested in Newark yesterday morning for selling goods without a license.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE PUBLIC LANDS—THE TOWN-SITE ACT OF 1844—DONATION—PATENT.

Benjamin Stark vs. Addison M. and Lewis M. Starr.—In error to the Supreme Court for the State of Oregon. The plaintiff in error in this case is Hon. Benjamin Stark, one of the first United States Senators from Oregon.

Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court, in substance as follows:

This is a suit in equity to quiet the title of the plaintiff to certain parcels of land situated in the City of Portland, in the State of Oregon. It is founded upon a statute of that State, which provides that "any person in possession of real property may maintain a suit in equity against another who claims an estate or interest therein adverse to him, for the purpose of determining such claim, estate or interest." This statute confers a jurisdiction beyond that ordinarily exercised by Courts of Equity, to afford relief in the quieting of title and possession of real property. By the ordinary jurisdiction of those Courts a suit would not lie for that purpose, unless the possession of the plaintiff had been previously disturbed by legal proceedings on the part of the defendant, and the right of the plaintiff had been sustained by successive judgments in his favor. (Shepley vs. Rangely, Davies Rep., 242; Devonsher vs. Newenham, 2 Sch. and Lefroy, 208; Curtis vs. Suttor, 15 California, 257.) The equity asserted in such cases had its origin in the prolonged litigation which the action of ejectment permitted. That action being founded upon a fictitious demise between fictitious parties, a recovery therein constituted no bar to a second similar action, or to any number of similar actions for the same premises. With slight changes in these fictions a new action might be instituted, and conducted as though no previous action had ever been commenced. Thus the party in possession, though successful in every case, might be harassed, if not ruined, by the continued litigation. To prevent such litigation after one or more trials, and to secure peace to the party in possession, Courts of Equity interposed, upon proper application, and terminated the controversy. By the statute in question it is unnecessary, in order to obtain this interposition of equity, for the party in possession to delay his suit until his possession has been disturbed by legal proceedings, and judgment in those proceedings has passed in his favor. It is sufficient that a party out of possession claims an estate or interest in the property adverse to him. He can then at once commence his suit and require the nature and character of such adverse estate or interests to be set forth and subjected to judicial investigation and determination, and that the right of possession as between him and the claimant shall be forever quieted. We do not, however, understand that the mere naked possession of the plaintiff is sufficient to authorize him to institute the suit, and require an exhibition of the estate of the adverse claimant, though the language of the statute is that "any person in possession, by himself or his tenant, may maintain" the suit. His possession must be accompanied with a claim of right, that is, must be founded upon title, legal or equitable, and such claim or title must be exhibited by the proofs, and, perhaps, in the pleadings also, before the adverse claimant can be required to produce the evidence upon which he rests his claim of an adverse estate or interest. In this case the plaintiff asserts title to the premises in dispute under a patent of the United States, bearing date on the 7th of December, 1860, purporting to be issued to the corporate authorities of the City of Portland, under the Town Site act of Congress of May 23, 1844, entitled "An act for the relief of the citizens of towns upon the lands of the United States under certain circumstances; (5 Stat., 657. and the defendant claims title to the premises under a patent of the United States, bearing date on the 8th day of December, 1860, purporting to be issued to him under the Donation act of Sept. 27, 1850, entitled "An act to create the office of Surveyor-General of the public lands of Oregon, and to provide for the survey and to make donations to the settlers of the said public lands." (9 Stat., 496.) By the fourth section of this Donation act, a grant was made to every white settler or occupant of public land in Oregon, above the age of 18 years, who was a citizen of the United States, or had made a declaration according to law of his intention to become a citizen, or should make such declaration on or before the 1st day of December, 1851, and who was at the time a resident of the Territory, or might become a resident on or before the 1st of December, 1850, and who should reside upon and cultivate the land for four consecutive years, and otherwise conform to the provisions of the act—of 320 acres of land, if a single man; or if a married man, or if he should become married within a year from the 1st of said December, then 640 acres, one-half to himself and the other half to his wife, to be held by her in her own right; the donation in all cases to embrace the land actually occupied and cultivated by the settler. By the sixth section the settler was required, within three months after the survey of the land was made, to notify to the Surveyor-General of the United States the tract claimed by him under the act. By the seventh section any person claiming a donation right was required, within twelve months after the survey was made, or when the survey was made before the settlement, then within that period after the settlement commenced, "to prove to the satisfaction of the Surveyor-General," or of such other officer as might be appointed by law for that purpose, the commencement of the settlement and cultivation required by the act, and after the expiration of four years from the date of such settlement, to prove in like manner, by two disinterested witnesses, the continued residence and cultivation required by the fourth section, and the act declared that upon such proof being made, the Surveyor-General, or other officer appointed by law for that purpose, should issue certificates, under such rules and regulations as might be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, setting forth the facts and specifying the land to which the parties were entitled; and that the Surveyor-General should return the proof thus taken to the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and if the Commissioner should find no valid objection thereto, patents should issue for the land according to the certificates upon their surrender. In pursuance of these provisions, and the regulations made by the General Land Office to carry the act into effect, the defendant, in May, 1852, within three months after the survey of the land had been made, gave to the Surveyor-General notice of the tract claimed by him, and within twelve months after the survey, proved to the satisfaction of the Surveyor-General, that the settlement and cultivation had been commenced on the 1st of September, 1849; and afterward, on the 10th of September, 1853, proved by two disinterested witnesses the fact of his continued residence upon and cultivation of the same for four consecutive years, which had then expired. On the completion of this latter proof, on the 10th of September, 1853, the Surveyor-General issued the required certificate, reciting therein the claim of a donation right made by Stark to a certain described tract of land; that proof had been made to his satisfaction that the settlement of Stark was commenced on the 1st of September, 1849, four years previous to the date thereof, and that the fact of his continued residence and cultivation since that period had been established by two disinterested witnesses, and he forwarded the certificate to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, accompanied by the proof of the facts recited, in order that a patent might issue to the claimant for the tract described, if he found no valid objection thereto. No objection was found by him except such as arose from the supposed application to the tract in question of the Town Site act of May 23, 1844, which we shall presently examine. The evidence was considered ample and the certificate satisfactory; and on the 8th of December, 1860, a patent was issued thereon to the defendant. At the outset, however, the Commissioner objected to the issue of this patent upon the ground that the land was bought under the operation of the Town Site act by the organic law of Aug. 14, 1848, establishing the Territorial Government of Oregon, and was not subject to disposition under the Donation act of 1850. And while the claim of Stark for a patent was pending before him, the corporate authorities of the City of Portland made an entry of the lands within the city limits to the extent of 307 acres and 49-100 of an acre, which included the premises in controversy, in trust for the several use and benefit of the occupants thereof, and presented to the Commissioner a certificate of the register of the Land Office, in Oregon, of their having made full payment for the same. The Commissioner accordingly issued a patent to them bearing date on the 7th December, 1860, reserving, however, from its operation any valid claims which might exist in virtue of the several donations to Stark and others. The patent to Stark bearing date on the following day, contains a reservation of a similar character in favor of the City of Portland. It grants the land subject to such rights as might exist in virtue of the entry by the city. It was the intention of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and it was so directed by him, that the two patents should bear even date and be issued simultaneously. The omission to comply with his direction in this particular is, however, immaterial, for if the Town Site act was not in force in Oregon before the right of Stark to a patent of his donation claim became perfected, the reservation of the patent was inoperative and void. That right became perfected when the certificate of the Surveyor General and accompanying proofs were received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and he found no valid objection to them. That is to say, if the Donation act of 1850 was applicable to the lands, his right to a patent became perfect when the certificate of the Surveyor and the accompanying proof showed, in the judgment of the Commissioner, a compliance with its requirements. That they were satisfactory to his judgment in this respect follows from the subsequent issue by him of the patent. His objection to the patent, as we have already said, arose, not from any defect in the certificate or proof, but from an opinion that the lands were subject to the provisions of the Town Site act of 1844. That he was mistaken in this opinion we are entirely satisfied. The act of 1844 is only a part of the general land system of the United States, and is supplementary to the general Preëmption act of September, 1841. The act of 1841 confers the right of preëmption upon individual settlers, reserving, however, from entry by them all lands selected as town sites; the act of 1844 allows the entry of lands thus selected to be made if the town is incorporated by the corporate authorities, and if not incorporated, by the Judges of the county in which the town is situated; the entry to be made in trust for the several use and benefit of the occupants. Both acts limit the right of entry to surveyed lands. Neither individual nor city could claim this right with respect to any lands until they had been surveyed by the officers of the Government. "Every person," says the act of 1841, who shall make a settlement on the public lands "which have been or shall have been surveyed prior thereto," shall be authorized to enter any number of acres not exceeding 160, upon paying the minimum price. "Whenever any portion of the surveyed public lands," reads the act of 1844, "has been or shall be settled upon and occupied as a town site, and therefore not subject to entry under the existing Preëmption laws, it shall be lawful, in case such town shall be incorporated, for the corporate authorities, and if not incorporated, for the Judges of the county in which such town may be situated, to enter at the proper land office and at the minimum price, the land so settled and occupied," &c. [The acts of Congress and decisions bearing on the case are then examined at length, and the opinion concludes as follows.] It follows, from the views expressed, that the plaintiff derived no title or estate in the premises in dispute by force of the patent to the corporate authorities of the City of Portland. Although there was at the commencement of this suit no legislation by the State of Oregon for the execution of the trust, to which the act of 1844 contemplates that municipal authorities in receiving a patent shall be subjected, we have considered the case as though the trust had been executed, and the plaintiff, as one of the beneficiaries, had become invested with all the estate and right the authorities could possibly impart. Those authorities not having received any title or estate in the premises in controversy, could, of course, impart none to the plaintiff. His position is, therefore, reduced to that of a mere possessor without title. Such possession is entirely insufficient to justify the interposition of equity for the determination of the defendant's title, even under the very liberal act of Oregon. The plaintiff must first show in himself some right, legal or equitable, in the premises before he can call in question the validity of the title of the defendant. This case differs very materially from that of Garland vs. Wynn, (20 How., 6,) or that of Lindsay vs. Howes, (2 Black, 554,) and other cases to which the counsel of the plaintiff has referred. In Garland vs. Wynn, there had been a conflict between two claimants of a right of preëmption to the same land under different statutes. The Register and Receiver of the local land office decided in favor of the assignee of Garland, and gave him a patent certificate. The Commissioner of the General Land Office approved of the decision and issued the patent to Garland. Wynn, the other claimant, whose entry was the oldest, and had been once allowed, thereupon filed his bill in equity asserting his prior right to the land, and his equitable title to the patent. The Supreme Court of Arkansas sustained the bill, and ordered the patentee to execute a conveyance of the land to the complainant, and on appeal this Court affirmed the decision. In Lindsay vs. Hawes, the ancestor of the complainant had obtained a preëmption right to the land in dispute, and received a patent certificate for the same. Some years afterward the defendant, Hawes, claimed a like preëmption right to the land, and received a similar certificate, upon which a patent was issued to him. The suit was brought by the heirs of the first preëmptor to compel a conveyance of the legal title acquired by the patent from the patentee and parties claiming under him, with notice. This Court held that the first preëmptor had acquired the better right to the land, and was therefore entitled to a conveyance of the legal title. These are only applications of the well-established doctrine that where one party has acquired the legal title to property to which another has a better right, a Court of equity will convert him into a trustee of the true owner, and compel him to convey the legal title. The same observation will apply to the other cases cited by the counsel. They have no pertinency to the case at bar, for here no prior or better right to the land in dispute is shown in the plaintiff. The view we have taken has rendered it unnecessary to look into the evidence embodied in the record respecting the original settlement and residence of the defendant, or to consider how far it impeaches the proof presented by him to the Surveyor-General in support of his donation claim. The decree of the Supreme Court of Oregon must be reversed, and that Court instructed to enter a decree directing the Circuit Court to dismiss the suit; and it is so ordered.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Benedict.

CONCLUSION OF THE LAMBERT MURDER CASE—ACQUITTAL OF THE PRISONER.

The United States vs. John K. Lambert.—The trial of this case was resumed yesterday morning. *Capt. Strout*, recalled for the Government, examined by Mr. Bell, and testified as follows: In regard to my testimony on Friday, I wish to make a correction; I stated that I had had no conversation with any one during the recess: when I went out of the Court a young man asked me if I had got through; this was all the conversation I had with any person during the recess.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fuller—The shipping articles of my vessel say that no liquor can be brought aboard by the sailors.

Re-direct—The box of gin I opened was not freight, but my own property, which I had aboard for medicinal use; all the rest of the liquor aboard was freight.

Albion Grace was then called by the Government, duly sworn and testified as follows: I reside in Hamper on, Ill.; I shipped in the brigantine *S. Strout* last Fall in New York; Capt. George Strout was master, John K. Lambert first mate; I remained on the vessel until the 1st of March last; I was aboard of her during all the West India cruise; we had no trouble aboard up to the 1st of December.

The testimony of this witness in regard to the alleged assaults and murder, was in substance the same as that of Capt. Strout.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fuller—I am an able seaman; I never sailed but on one voyage with Strout or Parker; I am no connection of the Captains; I do not know that the Captain gave Lambert any provocation to assault him; as far as my experience goes it is the Captain's duty to be all over the vessel; I saw Lambert shove the Captain off the deck, and strike him with the fish-hook; I threw the fish-hook from a boy on the main deck upon the forecastle deck; Lambert picked it up and struck the Captain with it; the Captain or mate were not in liquor, neither were any of the men. The Captain takes a little once in a while; all the liquor I saw aboard that day was what the Captain sent forward. The wind was fair; we had all sails set; vessel was listed over a little, not much; the night was clear as could be with no moon; I could not see a man forward of the foresail from the wheel; both the Captain and the second mate hallowed for Parker; I don't know when the second mate went to sleep, for I did not see him until after my watch was over; the first thing I saw was Lambert striking the mate; I heard no outcry; the vessel was going about five knots that night; Lambert was not tied with rattling or lead line, but a small line which we found in his room; I hav'nt been to sea since I came home from the *Strout*; I am here under the Captain's bonds; I pay my own board; Parker signed his name J. H. Parker; Mr. Bell asked me about how Parker signed his name on Friday; we had no bell aboard ship; the only way we knew the time was when we were relieved from duty; the Captain was at the wheel when I and the others secured Lambert; the Captain was at the wheel alone on deck for about fifteen minutes before we went forward to look for Parker; all the rest of the crew were below tying Lambert; I saw no bruises upon Lambert's head, nor any blood on his clothes; I know it was a hatchet that Lambert struck the second mate with, for I could see it distinctly; there was blood on the poop-deck and also on the cabin floor; some of the blood on the forecastle deck looked as if it had been dragged along the deck to the guys; I saw Lambert throw his things clean overboard; I left my wheel to take Lambert below; the Captain relieved me; the Captain was on deck and did not assist in tying him; it took about five or ten minutes to tie him; I asked him what he killed Parker for, and he said he didn't know anything about Parker.

Re-direct—I don't know where Gray is; I have inquired and found that he has gone off on a three months' voyage; the Captain did not come on deck to do anything until the next morning; Lambert was tied twice that night; the first time I tied him, the second time the boy and I tied him; I don't know who was in the cabin at the time; if a man had fallen from any of the forward yards he would probably strike on the deck; the pool of blood on the forecastle deck was four or five feet from the rail; I don't know exactly what Lambert was tied with.

Re-cross—When I came on deck again after tieing Lambert, the Captain had the wheel; I took it and kept it until 12 o'clock that night; the boy took the wheel when the Captain and I went forward to look for Parker.

Re-direct—We lashed Lambert the second time about twelve o'clock, because he got loose the first time.

By the Court—I do not know of any difficulty between the Captain and Lambert, or Lambert and Parker, or between the Captain and Parker; when Lambert threw the things overboard I was about ten or twelve feet from him; young Simeon Strout came out of the forecastle when the second mate cried out.

Re-cross—The captain broke the handle of a boat-hook when Lambert ran forward after striking the second mate; I did not see the Captain do anything with the pieces.

Simeon Strout, called by the Government: This witness testified in his direct examination to the same in substance as the two preceding witnesses, Capts. Strout and Grace.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fuller—I saw Parker sign his name to a letter as J. Henry Parker.

By the Court—I slept aft; I never knew of any trouble between Parker and Lambert, or Lambert and the Captain, or Parker and the Captain.

Government rests.

Mr. J. K. Hayward, on the part of the defence, raised a point as to the jurisdiction of the Court in this case, the ground taken was that the prisoner, in being brought from St. Thomas to this district was brought through another district, and that the proper Court, by law, to try this case in was the district in which the prisoner was first taken.

Point denied.

A second point was raised as to jurisdiction, on the ground that unless the offence was committed on an American vessel this Court has no jurisdiction. The Government was bound to prove that her owners were American citizens, which they had not done.

Point denied.

Mr. Hayward opened on the part of the defence, and stated that the prisoner at the bar was a poor man, without friends, money or witnesses, and that the Court had assigned him counsel. He further stated that he had studied the case with great care, and the result was that he could not fathom the many mysterious features in it. The prisoner had prepared and submitted to him a full account of all the proceedings aboard the vessel, from the time she left this port up to the time he left her, and yet, after a careful perusal of that, he could not explain away the mysterious circumstances. His theory was that Parker had gone up in the yards, and from there fell on the deck, struck the rail and glanced overboard. In conclusion he stated that the only witnesses they could call would be those to testify to the witness' good character.

John A. Osborn was called by the defence, and testified to the correctness of his minutes, taken on the preliminary examination.

Patrick M. White, called by the defence, testified as follows: I have resided in the City for eighteen years; I have known Lambert for about ten years; as far as I have ever known and heard he has the character of a quiet and peaceable man.

William O. Deer was called, and testified that he had known the prisoner for fourteen or fifteen years, and had never known anything against him until this charge, and that he has always been a quiet, peaceable man.

Andrew Doran was called, and testified that he was a sailor, and that he had sailed with the prisoner and boarded with him, and had always knew him as a quiet, peaceable man.

Francis O'Neil and *John McCarthy* were called, and testified to being acquainted with the prisoner many years, and had always found him a quiet, peaceable man.

Defence rests.

Mr. Fuller summed up on part of the defence, and was followed by Mr. Bell, Assistant District-Attorney, for the Government, and at the conclusion of which the Judge delivered his charge and the jury retired, and after a short deliberation returned with a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 2.

Before Judge Cardozo.

DISMISSAL FOR NON-PROS.

John Maguire et al., Executors, vs. E. McMahon.—This action was brought to recover $385, claimed to have been loaned by the plaintiff's testator nine years since. The defendants appeared by separate attorneys. A motion was made to dismiss the action for non-prosecution, and each defendant insisted upon separate costs. After argument, the Court took the papers. The Court has now decided in favor of defendants. A. H. Reavey for the motion; J. W. Bennett, opposed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nov.

By Judge Ingraham.

Bartlett et al. vs. Harrison et al.; motion denied; costs to abide the event.

In re the petition of E. S. C. Clarke, &c.; reference is necessary, &c.

Wallace et al. vs. Walbrett; motion denied.

In re the application of Bridget Conlack; reference ordered.

In re the petition of John McGlowan for money, &c.; memoranda for counsel.

By Judge Cardozo.

Jackson vs. Jackson; I think the rent should be $800 for the balance of this year, and that the bond should conform to that; in other respects I see no objection to the bond.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 2.

By Judge Sutherland.

Butler et al. vs. Livermore et al.; judgment for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 2.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Arthur Aaron vs. Abraham Marks; removal of goods explained; order granted with $10 costs.

Charlotte O'Connor, &c., vs. Frederick Esper; motion granted that the guardian file security for costs.

Oliver Bronson vs. John F. Curran; complaint dismissed with costs.

In re the application of Peter Pamlezeck, &c.; see memoranda with Special Term Clerk.

Sarah McGraw vs. Wm. McGraw; the judgment of the Referee is the judgment of the Court, and no application for relief is necessary or proper.

James Pettigrew vs. Mary J. Pettigrew; order signed.

John T. McKnight vs. John S. Clapp; motion granted, and Thomas E. Bennett, Special Term Clerk, appointed a Referee to sell.

Isaac Hartman vs. Marcus Kohner; the motion must be denied, with $7 costs to plaintiff and $10 costs to Fitzsimmons.

N. Hill Fowler vs. Wm. Rhinelander et al.; judgment for defendant on demurrer, with liberty to amend on the usual terms.

George H. Beers vs. John S. Hendrickson et al.; motion granted on terms. See memoranda on papers.

By Judge Barbour.

J. Elliott Condict vs. The Republic Fire Insurance Company; motion granted.

The Same vs. Three other defendants; motion granted.

Rebecca Gray, Administratrix, &c., vs. The National Steamship Company; motion granted.

The Toledo, Logansport and Northern Indiana Railroad Company vs. Charles K. Smith; motion granted.

David W. Ives vs. Stephen P. Russell et al.; motion granted.

The Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore vs. Joseph L. Smallwood et al.; motion granted.

Cornelius Buckley vs. Honoria Buckley; motion granted and cause referred.

Henry T. Romertze vs. The East River National Bank; motion granted.

Rufus W. Leavitt vs. John P. Morgan et al.; complaint dismissed with costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 2, 1868.

$61,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C. ex int.	109¼	600	N.Y. Cen	125⅛
35,000	do b3	109½	100	do s3	125½
600	do ....small	110	300	do b3	126⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., ex int	108	100	do c	125¼
50,000	5-20, C., '67 ....b3	111	250	Erie	40
75,000	do s3	110⅞	20	do	40½
9,000	do	111	20	do	40½
5,000	5-20 C., '68	111	200	do	40⅛
30,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C.	115¾	50	do ....bet. call	40
9,500	do	115½	200	do ....2d call	58¾
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106¼	300	Erie Pf	65
10,000	U. S. 6s, P. R. Is	99⅝	50	Hudson	137½
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c	71½	100	Reading	97⅝
5,000	do	71½	1000	do c	97⅝
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	71½	100	do c	97⅝
50,000	do	71½	400	do b10	97⅝
85,000	do	71	10	Mich. So. & N. I.	85½
14,000	N. Car. 6s, new	67¼	200	do c	85½
10,000	do ....bet. call	67	100	do b15	85½
1,000	Cal. 7s	132	50	do	85⅝
19,000	Missouri St. 6s, 2d call	90	400	Clev. & Tol	102
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 ex int	94	200	do b30	103½
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M. ex int	82	50	Ill. Cen	144
4,000	Tol. & W. 1st M. Exten'd	93	200	Cleve. & Pitts	87
5,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s	97	400	do	86⅝
26,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	75	200	do b10	87⅛
20	Fourth Nat. Bank	106	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf	90
50	West. U. T.	36	200	do c	90¼
50	Del. & Hud. C., 2d call	130	100	do b30	90⅛
5	do	129	200	do b10	90⅝
100	Mariposa Pf	22½	150	Chi. & R. I.	104¾
100	P. M. St. Co. s30	124½	1000	do	104½
45	do	124½	800	do	104½
300	do s30	124	100	do b10	105
300	do	124	50	Chi., Bur. & Q.	170
8	do	123¾	100	Mil. & St. P.	98
100	do b60	125	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b30	96
20	Penn. Coal Co. b. c.	230	600	do	96⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex	28½	100	Tol., W. & W.	61½
5	do	28	200	do	61⅞
100	Mer. U. Ex	21½	100	P., Ft. W. & C. c	112
100	do	21½	200	do	112¼
22	U. S. Ex. Co	48	100	do b3	112⅜
			200	Ohio & Miss	30⅝
			5	Mil. & P. D. C. 1st Pf	105
			20	Lake Shore	99¾

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$50,000	5-20, C., '62	109¼	100	West. U. T.	36
10,000	do b3	109¼	100	do	36
17,500	5-20s, C., '64 c	107¾	100	Adams Ex	49½
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	111	100	do	49½
8,000	do	110⅝	100	Merch. U. Ex	21½
40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	107⅞	100	do	21½
60,000	do b3	107⅞	400	Erie	40½
10,000	do	107⅞	100	Hudson ....b. call	137
35,000	5-20 C. '65, new	110½	300	Reading	98
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106	100	Mich. So. & N.I.	85
110,000	5-20, C., '67 ....s3	110⅞	500	do ....bet. call	85
20,000	do	110¾	100	do b30	86
280,000	do	110⅝	82	Ill. Central	144
20,000	U. S. 6s, P. R. Is	99	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf	90½
24,000	do	99	100	do b10	91
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	70⅞	50	N. J. Cen	120¼
15,000	do	70⅞	50	Del., L. & W	130
40,000	do ....bet. call	70	400	Chi. & R. I	104½
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, new	67½	200	do b3	104¾
5,000	do	67½	100	Mil. & St. P.	97
3,000	N. Car. St. 6s	67½	200	do	97⅛
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	90	200	do b30	98½
5,000	Va. St. 6s, new	59	200	do b30	97⅝
2,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st	75½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	97⅛
8,000	Chi. B. & Q. 8s	112	200	T., W. & W.	61¾
4,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	91	100	do	62
600	Pac. Mail b10	124	100	P., Ft. W. & C. b10	112⅞
100	do b30	124½	100	do	112¼
100	do	123½	300	do	113
200	do ....bet. call	123	100	do	112⅞
100	Wells-Fargo Ex	28½	100	Chi. & Alton. Pf	150
			100	Ohio & Miss	30¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	T. St. 6s, new	71	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf	98
10,000	do b3	70⅞	400	do	97¾
5,000	Virginia 6s	56	400	do	97⅝
6	Amer. Ex	45¾	200	do	96⅞
10	Adams Ex	49½	300	do	96
70	U. S. Ex	48¾	200	do	95
5	Mer. U. Ex	21	200	do	94¾
100	Quick. Min. Co. b10	22¾	300	do	95
300	Pacific Mail	125	800	Mich. So. & N. I	85¾
400	do	124½	300	do	85
400	West. U. T	36¼	200	do c	85½
600	do	36⅝	400	do b3	85
300	N. Y. Cen	125⅞	500	Clev. & Pitts	87¼
800	do	125¾	100	Clev. & Tol	102
1200	Erie	40¼	200	do	102½
800	Reading	98¼	1500	Chic. R. I. & P.	105¼
1200	do	98¼	500	do b3	105¼
600	do	98⅜	300	do	105
200	Mil. & St. P. b3	99	600	Chi. & N. W.	89½
100	do b30	100	100	do b10	90
100	do s60	98⅝	200	do	89½
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	112⅞	100	do	89½
300	do	112½	300	do	89¼
1500	Ohio & Miss	30⅝	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf	90¾
300	do b3	30½	300	Mar. Pf	22¼
800	do	30¼			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$120,000	T. St. 6s new	70⅝	400	T., W. & W.	61
10,000	N. Car. 6s, new	67	100	do c	61
5,000	do	66	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	112
5,000	Virginia St. 6s	56	100	do b3	112¾
20	Amer. Ex	46	400	do	112½
20	do	45¾	300	Ohio & Miss	30½
200	Quick. Min. Co	22¾	200	do c	30¼
200	do	22⅝	300	Mich. So. & N. I.	85
300	Canton Co	48	400	do	84¾
100	Pacific Mail	123⅞	200	do	84½
200	do	124	1200	Cleve. & Pitts	86⅝
500	West. U. T	36	500	do	86¼
800	N. Y. Cen	124⅞	800	Cleve. & Tol.	102
200	do b10	125¾	200	do b3	102½
600	Erie	40⅜	400	Chi., R. I. & P.	104⅝
100	Hudson River	137	400	do	104¼
400	Reading	98	300	do	104½
400	do	98¼	300	Chi. & N. W.	89¾
600	do	97⅞	200	do	89½
500	do	97¼	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90⅝
500	do b3	97⅝	400	do	90½
200	do	97½	400	do	90⅜
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	98⅛	300	Mar. Pf.	22¼
100	do	97⅞			
100	do	98			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$2,000	T. St. 6s, new	70	100	Ohio & Miss	30¾
100	Pac. Mail	123¾	200	do b10	30¾
500	do b10	124¼	800	Clev. & Pitts	87
100	do	123¾	200	do b10	87¼
200	N. Y. Central	125⅛	1200	Cleve. & Tol	102⅞
200	Erie	40¾	200	Chi., R. I. & P.	105
400	do s3	40⅝	100	do	105¼
200	do b3	40½	100	do b3	105¼
400	Reading	98⅜	100	do b10	105⅛
200	do b5	98¼	100	do b10	105¾
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b3	98	300	Chi. & N. W.	90½
300	do	97¾	200	do	90⅛
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	113	400	C. & N. W. Pf	91⅝
100	do b10	113⅛	200	do	91⅝
100	do b3	113	200	do b3	91⅝
200	do	112⅞	200	Mariposa Pf	22⅛
600	Mich. So. & N. I.	85			

MONDAY, Nov. 2—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 133½@133⅜@133 ₱ cent., and then at 133⅛@133⅜ ₱ cent. The Cash Gold was again superabundant, and this fact, in connection with a very close Money market, repressed all disposition to speculate for any material rise or recovery in the price of Gold. Further large sums were paid out by the Treasury to-day, on account of the November Interest. The Treasury also redeemed $985,000 Three ₱ cent. Certificates with Greenbacks, of which some of the City Banks were in need to settle their differences at the Clearing-house. The proposition is again revived of making the Certificates themselves a medium of Clearing-house settlement, and the Assistant Treasurer of the United States has signified his readiness to stamp $20,000,000 of Certificates as payable in Greenbacks, exclusively, on the order of any one of the Banks in the Clearing-house Association. We learn that some few of the Bank Officers, before going into an arrangement which would certainly save great trouble and no little embarrassments to all the Banks concerned, insist upon the old form of Clearing-house Certificates, which is not authorized under the new acts of Congress creating the $75,000,000 3 ₱ cents in substitution of Compound Interest Notes. The difference to the Banks, or to the Clearing-house, is really one of no importance, and if the object of all parties is to do good, it should be promptly waived.

Money is reported extremely close and dear among the Brokers to-day, and all departments of business in Wall-street felt the pressure, including the Foreign Exchanges, which are ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. easier than at the close of last week. On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds, owing to the buoyant market reported from the other side for the 5-20s, were fairly supported, in spite of the sharp demand for Money, and on the Railway list the effect was felt only on a few of the Western Roads, the two New-York lines, Erie and Central, ruling comparatively steady, as compared with the latest sales of Saturday. For such a Money market, there was altogether less pressure to sell Stocks for Cash than might have been anticipated, and prices are maintained with wonderful tenacity. In the Border State Bonds the changes from Saturday were still less important. There was not much done in the Railway Mortgages, but the quotations are steady.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. The price of Gold steady at 133⅛@133¼ ₱ cent. Exchange dull at 109⅜@109½. The Public Funds and the Railways appeared to withstand the general reports of a tight condition of Money with remarkable firmness:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	106⅛	106
United States 5-20s of 1862	113½	*109¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅞	110⅞
American Gold Coin	133⅝	133¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	71	70
Virginia Bonds, old	56	56
Missouri Bonds	90	90
North Carolina Bonds, old	67½	67¼
New-York Central	125⅝	124⅞
Erie Railway	40½	40⅝
Reading Railway	98⅛	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅜	104⅞
Northwest Common	90⅜	89⅞
Northwest Preferred	91	90⅞
Michigan Southern	85½	84⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	112⅝	112⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87¼	86⅞
Pacific Mail Company	125	123⅞
St. Paul Preferred	100	97⅞
St. Paul Common	100	97⅞
Toledo and Wabash	63	61½

* Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business. The May and November 5-20s of 1862–64–65 are quoted to-day ex-coupon, the value of the coupon taken off to-day being equal to 4 ₱ cent. in Currency:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	114	5-20 coup. '65 n. is	110⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881	115⅛	5-20 reg., 1867	110⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	106⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	109⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	111
5-20 reg., 1864	106⅛	6 ₱ c. reg., 1871	123
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅛	10-40 reg.	104
5-20 reg., 1865	106⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	106
5-20 50s & 1,000, 1865	108	6s Currency	99¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y Loan	109	Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '60	101
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109	Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '62	101
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, 1870	100⅛	Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865	101
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1872	101	Ill. 6s, cou. '79 aft. 1870	101
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1873	101	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	101⅛	Illinois coupon, 6s, 1879	101
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	101⅛	Illinois War Loan	101
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1877	101⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	100
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1878	101⅛	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	75⅛
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	100	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. n. bds	70
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875	102	Virginia 6s, ex c.	56
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	102	Virginia 6s, new bonds	59
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	102	North Carolina 6s	67½
Kentucky 6s	100	N. C. 6s, new bonds	67
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	Missouri 6s	90
Ill. reg., 1860	101	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	142	Corn Exchange	132
Merchants'	123	Continental	101½
Mechanics'	130	Marine	150
America	146	Atlantic	102
Fulton	155	Importers' & Trad's	130
Merchants' Exch'ge	115	Park	153
Seventh Ward	112	Manuf's & Merch'ts	101½
Commerce	124½	Central National	110
Ocean	108½	First National	215
American Exchange	115	Fourth National	108
Hanover	115	Ninth National	112
Metropolitan	141	Tenth National	100
Nassau	104½	Gold Exchange	135
Shoe and Leather	125	Oriental Bank	155

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	85	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	85	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	81½
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., 1876	125⅞	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	123⅛	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.x.	77¼
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	89	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	100¼
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	82	Chi. & R. I. Pac. Is.	96⅞
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	82	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88¾
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	91½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Harlem 1st M. ....x.d.	99	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	113½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	104½
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	113½	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.	100½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	113½	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc.	92½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	97	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	96
M. S. & N. I. S f'd 7 ₱ c.	102	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	91
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ ct. 1875	116½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	102½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	87
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	93	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	94
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	87½	Mil. & St. P., L & M. d. 1st	94
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	91		

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Fireman's Trust Insurance Company, Mr. O. D. Mildeberger was unanimously elected Secretary of the Company.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of Oct. 19, says:

"With a continuance of favorable weather for wheat-planting, a considerable extent has been well got in this week, and the outstanding crops of esculents have made equal progress. With such an increase, however, of damp in the atmosphere, the condition of fresh-thrashed samples has somewhat deteriorated; and though deliveries have been less, there has been a languid feeling in the trade, at a decline, since our last, of fully 1s. ₱ quarter on the average; if some markets have noted no change. Feeding-stuffs in the meantime have tended upward; and maize, with large supplies, has advanced, and very large contracts have been taken for the Spring of next year. The lower qualities both of English and foreign Wheat are already cheaper, weight for weight, than malting Barley, and will certainly find a liberal use for stock should the scanty crops of roots not hold out. The late advices from England being unfavorable to prices abroad, foreign markets in several places show a moderate decline. Paris, and several places in France, report easier rates, but not Marseilles or Bordeaux; while Belgium notes some decline. Holland has been dull, and many parts of Germany give a reduction; but Dantzig prices yet leave no margin for profitable purchases by English houses. Canada has felt the influence of New-York, and is rather cheaper for Breadstuffs, but dearer for Spring Corn. Monetary pressure, combined with a decline in gold and dull accounts from England, have caused an almost panic in Flour in that city, backed by increased arrivals at the lake ports; yet Chicago has not given way in proportion, and shipments thence must lose the freight by the venture without a great change. The Wheat exports to England have increased, and, should this monetary pressure last, we may have larger arrivals before Spring than were at one time expected, especially as there is an abundant crop of Maize to fall back upon. If, however, our weekly sales fall away, as they have, at the rate of nearly 30,000 quarters, the late reduction has more chance of being recovered than otherwise, as the consumption of bread must be largely extended by the decrease of vegetables through the drought, and this London still heavily feels.

"The arrivals off the coast since Oct. 9 were 4 cargoes, of which 1 cargo was Wheat, 2 Maize, 1 Barley."

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, of Oct. 31, says:

"We hear that the old Bank of North Carolina is about to go into bankruptcy. If this be so, and the purpose of the managers of this venerable concern be consummated, the State of North Carolina will lose $500,000 of its literary fund, and the University $125,000. We understand also that there are other funds, the property of widows, orphans and charities, which will also be lost. This bank was, at the close of the war, in a better condition than any other in the State, and now it is in the worst condition. Mr. Geo. W. Mordecai, of this city, has been, and is, the President of this bank, but whether its present condition is to be attributed solely to his judicious financial management, we are not aware.

"At all events he must have had a full share in the matter owing to his official position, and we suggest to the State authorities and to the Legislature whether some investigation ought not to be had in order that it may be known how this great loss fell upon the State. Mr. Mordecai has usually been considered a good financier, and we are therefore the more surprised at the *dénouement* about to be made in regard to this bank. Without doing injustice to any one, we say, let us at least have a full investigation in the case so that we may know who has squandered the money of the people."

The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of canal-boats as having passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours ending 1:30 P. M., Oct 31, 1868:

Wheat—P. J. Gibbs, Buffalo; Geo. W. Tifft, Lockport; S. L. Steele, Oswego; H. F. Curtiss, Buffalo; Adirondack, Buffalo; J. C. Murphy, Buffalo; Ezra Cornell, Oswego; John R. Holt, Buffalo; Princess, Buffalo; Frank Bruce, Buffalo; J. L. Crainer, Buffalo; Crawford, Oswego; Isaac Wessels, Buffalo.

Barley—Glasgow, Montezuma; Miss Emma, Montezuma; James Upton, Brockport; R. F. Holly, Buffalo; Geo. W. Swan, Rochester; J. G. Lampson, Oswego; E. R. Hannon, Syracuse.

Corn—Rudolph, Oswego.

Oats—Amelia A. Curtiss, Buffalo.

Rye, &c.—A. S. Beverly, Buffalo.

Lumber—Ella, Booneville; F. W. Walrath, Rome; Jerome Paige, Rome; Eureka, Rome; John Bliss, Salina; W. W. Weston, Buffalo; E. Bundy, Phœnix; J. Field, Buffalo; Peck Schenck, Buffalo; Aunt Cally, Buffalo; Ben. Tabor, Rome; L. R. Busn, Rome.

Salt—Alida Conrad, Syracuse; J. B. Wygant, Syracuse; Leighton Bros., Syracuse; Andrew Martin, Syracuse.

Coal—Monitor, Geneva; P. & E. Coal Company, No. 94, Geneva; T. T. Brewster, Geneva; W. S. Hitch, Geneva; Zouave, Geneva.

Staves—H. Seymour, Buffalo.

Apples—Amos. V. Graves, Palmyra.

Oil—Geranium, Buffalo; C. B. Hancock, Buffalo.

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 222.8 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 6x40 x6x30x22.4x100x22.4 .... $3,500
Baltic-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 25x100 400
Clinton-st. and Verandah-place, s. w. corner, 69.10 x95.8x63.9x91.7 20,500
Court-st., e. s., 98.5 ft. n. of Butler-st., 25x143.3x25 x140 16,000
Douglass-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Bond-st., 25x100 6,500
Jay and Plymouth sts., n. w. corner, 50x90.9 12,000
Monroe-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 50x90 1,700
President-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 75x 131 5,000
Sackett-st., s. s., 216 ft. w. of Van Brunt-st., 40x95 4,500
Sackett-st., e. s., 433 ft. n. of Smith-st., 17x100 8,000
Warren st., s. s., 155 ft. of Powers-st., 20x100 550
Woodbine-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 100x 100 1,600
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 276.9 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100 1,000
5th and South 4th sts., n. w. cor., 90x103.6x15x22x105 x81.6 47,500
North 9th-st., n. e. s., 225 ft. s. e. of 2d-st., 25x100 1,300
North 9th-st., n. e. s., 250 ft. s. e. of 2d-st., 25x100 1,300
18th-st., n. s., 183.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 88.8x100.2 2,000
38th-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100 475
38th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100 450
4th-st., n. s., 101 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x100.2 500
Bay-av., s. s., 27.6 ft. e. of Madison-st., 25x100 175
Bedford-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Putnam-av., 20x79 1,800
Bedford-av., e. s., 41 ft. s. of Putnam-av., 60x80 5,000
Clinton-av., e. s., 63 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 21x105.1 14,000
De Kalb-av., s. s., 38 ft. w. of Raymond-av., 20x72 550
Division-av., n. s., 164.4 ft. w. of 6th-st., 21.5x97.2 7,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 88.4 ft. w. of Cumberland-st., 26.4x46.8x17.3x21x48.8 16,000
Green-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Adelphi-st., 20x100 16,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 13 ft. w. of Oxford-st., 22x160 19,000
Nostrand-av., w. s., 62.8 ft. n. of Quincey-st., 18.8 x75 3,000
Willoughby-av., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Houston-st., 18.6 x100 7,000
Wythe-av., e. s., 81 ft. n. of Wilson-st., 20x70 7,250
6th-av. and 40th-st., n. e. corner, 100x100.2 1,000
6th-av. and 41st-st., n. w. corner, 100x100.2 1,000
8th-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of 20th-st., 40.5x100x36.8x100 450
Lot No. 10 and portion of lot 9 J. Johnson's map 1,600
Lots Nos. 23, 25 and part of 27, G. L. Martense's map, (Flatbush) 7,950
Section 33, A. I. Zabriskie's map, (Flatbush) 450

Leases Recorded.

Raymond and Bolivar sts., n. w. cor., 50x100, 2 years, per year 1,000
Do. 8 years, per year 1,200

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.

5th-av., e. s., lots Nos. 405, 406, 407, Central Mount Vernon, 100x150 .... $675
7th-av., w. s., lot No. 654, Mount Vernon 4,500

Morrisania.

Denman-st., n. s., lot No. 220, Melrose South, 25x 113 .... $1,200
Boston road, n. w. s., lot No. 282, Melrose, (half share,) 25x100 3,565

North Salem.

2d-st., n. s., (Purdy's Station,) house and lot, 131x 59x129x50 .... $2,160

Peekskill.

John-st., n. s., W. H. Russell's, 45x150x55x150 .... $3,300

Sing Sing.

State-st., e. s., lot No. 40, F. Larkin and others, 5 x144x50x145 .... $550
Aqueduct-st., w. s., gore, 4 ft. front 10

West Farms.

Devoe-st. and Public-road, s. w. corner, lot No. 46, Claremont. 66x115x65x120
1st-av., s. e. s., part lot No. 47, Claremont, 53x130 x50x134 .... $2,400

Westchester.

2d-av., w. s., lot No. 56, Olinville, 100x100 .... $225

Yonkers.

Hudson-st., n. s., J. Scrymser's, 75x213x44x49x18x180 .... $5,500

Yorktown.

Farm land, two parcels, 75 acres, Geo. Curry's $5,300

QUEENS COUNTY.

Columbusville.

Clinton-av., Lot No. 20, on village map $110

Newtown.

Brooklyn and Newtown road, s. e. s., adjoining Bennett's, two acres and houses $2,200

Hempstead.

Main-st., w. s., adjoining Hentz', 60x218 .... $2,500
Road from E. Baldwin's to Jackson's, e. s., adjoining Thomas', 55x80 50

Locust Grove.

Lots Nos. 242 and 243, map of Locust Grove $260

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Academy-st., e. s., 125 ft. e. of Wilsey-st., 27x101 .... $3,600
Commerce-st., F. E. Battaile's property, 30x76 4,000
Kinney-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of McWhorter-st., 150 x243 6,000
Mott, corner of River-st., 51x175 2,200
Nevada-st., w. s., 70 ft. s. of Court-st., 8x32 140

Springfield.

2 lots of J. Kelly's farm, ¾ and ¼ acre $325

South Orange.

Middleville road, C. H. Meeker's property, about 12 acres $3,000

West Orange.

Park-av., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Valley road, 50x190 .... $1,250

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 2, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	32	Barley, bushels	117,709
Flour, bbls.	22,187	Malt, bushels	1,350
Flour, bags		Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls.	450	Pork, bbls.	70
Cornmeal, bags		Cut Meats, pkgs.	110
Wheat, bushels	318,803	Lard, pkgs.	270
Corn, bushels	21,125	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	314
Rye, bushels	23,965	Whisky, bbls.	407
Oats, bushels	39,609	Petroleum, bbls.	1,971

ASHES—Continue in limited demand at $8@$8 25 for Pots, and $9 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand at steady rates, including Java at 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 7¾c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₱ lb. Sales, 9,600 pkgs.

COTTON—Has been quite active and strong in price to-day. Sales have been reported of 5,559 bales, (of which 1,930 bales were to arrive,) including 797 bales to spinners, 1,123 bales to speculators, 3,509 bales to shippers, and 130 bales in transit. Sales were also made of 400 bales for December and January delivery at 23½c., and 500 bales all this month at 25c. for average Middling, ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	23½	23¾	24 @24¼
Good Ordinary, ₱ lb.	24½	24¾	25 @25¼
Low Middling, ₱ lb.	25	25¼	25½@25¾
Middling, ₱ lb.	25½	25¾	26 @26¼
Good Middling, ₱ lb.	26½	26¾	27 @27¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	22,539
Receipts preceding week	19,767
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	101,622
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	492,004
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	5,005
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	24,655
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	237,923
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	23,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	267,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	161,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	91,000
Exports, same time last year	37,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	137,500
Estimated stock, same time last year	116,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,096
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand, but at easier and irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,450 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 35; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 35@$6 95; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 95 @$8, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 25@$8 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 65@$6 35
Extra State	6 35@ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 25@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 25@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 10@12 00
Extra Genesee	8 00@12 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	9 25@13 50

Southern Flour continues quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls. at $8 10@$9 15 for poor to fair, and $9 15@$15 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues inactive at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 380 sacks at $6 75@$11 as extremes for Extras, ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $5 75@$7 85 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Corn Meal is in good request at $5 10@$5 85 for Western; $5 50@$6 for City; $5 50 for Jersey; $6 15 for Caloric, and $6 25@$6 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,275 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in request at $4 35@$4 85 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active to-day, and prices of desirable lots close with more firmness; sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels, including common White Western, at $2 25; Red and Amber do. (Winter) at $1 81@$2; No. 1 Spring at $1 63@$1 68, the latter for choice; No. 2 Spring at $1 50@$1 55½; Mixed No. 1 and 2 Spring at $1 63@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in much livelier request, largely on speculative account at a sharp rise in prices, closing quite buoyantly; sales have been reported, since our last, of 137,500 bushels at $1 10@$1 13½ for unsound; $1 13@$1 17½ for sound mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been dull and nominal. Barley has been in better supply and fair demand at, however, reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 39,850 bushels at $2 05@$2 10 for Canada West, and $1 90@$1 95 for State, ₱ bushel. Of Barley Malt, small lots changed hands at $2 25@$2 30 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in brisk request and decidedly dearer. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 88,000 bushels Western at 74c.@76c., in store and afloat, closing with 76c. bid for prime, afloat, ₱ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses Nov. 2, 1868.

Wheat, bushels	1,416,328	Barley	238,144
Corn	2,873,017	Malt	14,327
Oats	2,066,974	Peas	95,017
Rye	65,100		

HAY—North River bale has been in demand and steady at 65c.@70c. for shipping, and $1@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in moderate request at 75c.@95c. for short and long ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet but steady, including American at 12c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c. @20c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22c.; Wisconsins, good to fancy, 15c.@23c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@15c.; Foreign, 15c. @20c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive to-day, including Porto Rico at 48c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 55c.@57½c.; New-Orleans at 90c.@97½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less request, including Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87½; Resin at $2 40@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 12@$3 50; Pitch at $3@$3 12½.

OILS—Continue dull to-day, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 38; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 55; Red Oil at $1; Linseed Oil at 95c.@99c.; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive at 16¼c.@16¾c. for Crude in bulk; 21c.@21½c. for do. in bbls., and 28½c.@31½c. for Refined in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed in price, on a very light trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $26 75@$27 12 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $26 95, regular way; $27@$27 15 for small lots of Old Mess; $26@$26 75 for Prime Mess, and $23 25@$24 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Stock of Pork, to-day, 20,397 bbls., against 36,052 bbls. Oct. 1, 1868, and 47,457 bbls. Nov. 1, 1867. Cut Meats are more active and steady; sales equal to 235 packages, at 13c.@16½c. for dry-salted and pickled Hams; 11c. @11½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues inactive, sales having been confined to 195 boxes at 14½c.@15c. for Short Rib, 13c. for Cumberland, the latter deliverable in November, ₱ lb. Lard is dull and drooping; sales have been reported since our last of 500 tierces and bbls. at 15¼c.@17½c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 17c.@17¼c. for prime Steam, ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive at $11@$19 for Plain Mess; $19@$23 50 for Extra do.; and $9@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 85 bbls. Tierce Beef is in more demand, including New Prime Mess at $28@$29, and Indian Mess at $31@$33 ₱ tierce; sales, 180 tierces. Beef Hams are in request to-day at $28@$31 for New, ₱ bbl.; sales, 165 bbls.; stock of Beef, 18,189 pkgs. Butter and Cheese are in light demand at former rates.

BUTTER.

Chenango, Sussex and Orange County dairies ₱ lb.	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County firkins, ₱ lb.	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ₱ lb.	41 @43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₱ lb.	43 @46
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	40 @43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ lb.	40 @42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ lb.	38 @40
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	35 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ₱ lb.	35 @50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	37 @38
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb.	33 @35
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	33 @38
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	28 @30
Common Western, ₱ lb.	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	17 @18
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb.	15 @16½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	16½@17½
Farm dairies, fair to good	15 @16
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

	Old.	New.	Total Nov. 1, 1868.	Total Oct. 1, 1868.	Total Nov. 1, 1867.
PORK.					
Clear	....	53	53	25	46
Mess	1,841	16,534	18,375	32,436	42,900
Thin Mess	....	27	27	27	93
Prime Mess	4	459	463	1,625	1,881
Prime	....	660	660	1,404	856
Rumps	....	....	....	53	795
Refuse Mess	....	57	57	172	104
Do. Prime M's	....	28	28	24	25
Refuse Prime	18	....	18	41	116
Other Refuse	....	11	11	55	260
Uninspected	....	705	705	190	581
G'd total, bbls.	1,863	18,534	20,397	36,052	47,457
BEEF.					
Rep. Mess	3,587	624	[illegible]	4,506	15
Rep. Chic. do	7,736	....	8,360	8,587	1,132
Railroad Beef	4	....	4	4	....
Refuse Mess	1,414	111	1,525	1,519	538
Refuse Prime	....	61	....	....	....
Other Refuse	286	....	347	280	63
Tcs. Prime M.	131	....	131	669	390
Country Mess	252	....	252	297	....
Uninsp. tcs.	....	1,935	1,935	....	5,364
Uninsp. bbls.	....	2,028	[illegible]	817	7,606
Grand total, tcs. and bbls.	13,410	4,759	18,169	16,579	15,109

SUGARS—Have been quite firm and buoyant on an active market. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,850 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13½c. and 835 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand at 13¼c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 61,000 lbs. Tallow at 12⅝c.@13¼c.; 43,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@20½c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been very dull to-day; the best bid reported was $1 05 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet. For Liverpool, there were reported as having been taken 200 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 7,500 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ₱ bushel; and 1,500 boxes Cheese at 35s. ₱ ton. For London, 7,500 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ₱ bushel.

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MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from
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Manufactured by
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 3, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Lambele, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE GLADIATOR. Leading character by Edwin Forrest.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Corrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—CINDERELLA. Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
AFTER DARK. By a powerful cast.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
ORPHEUS AUX ENFERS. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
34th-st., corner Broadway.
ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

ALLEMANIA HALL.
No. 18 East 16th-st.
GEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION OF EARTH AND MAN, WITH LECTURE.

PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY.
No. 661 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF BIERSTADT'S PAINTING, "VESUVIUS."

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "HOME, SWEET HOME."

MINER & BAKER ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The riots in Rotterdam on Saturday last were not of a political nature, but were the result of a difficulty between the Police and the citizens. The citizens overpowered the Police, when the troops came to the support of the latter. The citizens attacked these fiercely, and the soldiers were obliged in self-defence to fire upon them. Three persons were killed, and about one hundred wounded. Sixty arrests were subsequently made, and quiet restored.

The rights of the Hudson Bay Company in the territory lying between Canada and the Pacific coast have been repudiated by the British Government.

A decree has been issued by the Provisional Government of Spain sanctioning the holding of public meetings.

GENERAL.

The Court of Appeals at Albany has affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court, in deciding that the Canal Board had the right to appoint Superintendents of the canal.

On Saturday the schooner *Scandinavian*, with a cargo of wheat from Chicago for Oswego, went ashore off Port Rowan, Canada, and sunk in twelve feet of water. The Captain's wife and the crew were driven to seek refuge in the rigging, where they remained until Sunday, when they were taken off in an exhausted condition.

The Merchants' National Bank of Boston recently brought suit against the State National Bank to recover the sum of $600,000 paid by the former to Mellen, Ward & Co., on checks certified by the latter. Judge Clifford, of the Circuit Court, yesterday, delivered the opinion of the Court, which is adverse to the claims of the plaintiff. The Court decides that the law creating National Banks does not authorize the cashier to certify checks of third parties, nor do the by-laws of the State Bank sanction it. The certificate of the cashier was not, therefore, binding upon the bank. The jury was instructed to bring in a verdict for the State Bank. An appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court.

The Nashua and Lowell Railroad has declared a five per cent. dividend, and the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad one of three per cent.

Amasa Turner, a pensioner of the War of 1812, died at Chester, Vt., on Monday last. He lost an arm in one of the battles of the war, but maintained habits of personal industry to the close of his life.

The statement that Gen. Reynolds is to be removed from the command of the District of Texas by the President is repeated by Washington correspondents.

A wealthy New-York firm has just purchased, for the sum of $350,000, one hundred and fifty acres of land in Providence, R. I., a portion of the estate of Moses B. Jenkins. Several fine dwellings are to be erected immediately upon the property, which is located in a most beautiful part of the city.

Hector Auger, George St. Michael and Isaac Martieneau were arrested in Lawrence, Mass., on Friday, for passing counterfeit bills of the Red Hook National Bank of New-York and the Marine National Bank of New-York. Auger had $316 in counterfeit bills upon both banks when he was taken, and the other two had more or less of it upon their persons when arrested.

On Saturday night last, All Hallow Eve, a number of young Irish people in Milford, Conn., were engaged in the customary festivities of the occasion. One of their practices is to visit their neighbors' gardens and cut a cross upon some growing vegetable, to insure a bounteous harvest. On this occasion two young girls went into the garden of Bartholomew O'Donel, when he immediately fired upon them with a revolver. The bullet struck Miss Bridget Murray, of Boston, in the head, inflicting a wound from the effects of which she died in an hour. O'Donel was arrested.

Petitions are being circulated in Cleveland for the purpose of having Mrs. Victor, who has been sentenced to be hanged on the 20th of November, for poisoning her brother, sent to prison for life. The Governor will undoubtedly grant the request, as experts decide that she is insane.

A confidence man, by the name of Comstock, was arrested a few days ago, at Jeffersonville, Ind., on a requisition from the Governor of Illinois. He had poison on his person, which he intended to take in case of arrest; but was foiled by the officers. There are twenty-three indictments against him, and he has victimised individuals to the extent of $50,000.

Frank Reno and Charles Anderson, the notorious express robbers, were on Thursday delivered to the Indiana authorities, and are now confined in the New-Albany Jail to await trial.

A firm in Portland, Me., has manufactured 24,000 planchettes this season.

The Captain of the schooner *Grace Whiting*, just arrived at Port Colborne, Canada, reports that on Sunday morning he passed a sunken vessel in Lake Erie. Three men were clinging to the mast-head, but the violence of the gale then raging prevented his going to their relief. He also saw four or five men on a bark which was water-logged, and also a man on another sunken vessel, but could not reach them for the same reason. Other reports corroborate his statement that the gale of Sunday was very severe on the lakes.

The trial of Charles H. Sanborn, son of Geo. P. Sanborn, of Bridgeport, for the murder of his illegitimate child, was concluded at Danbury, Conn., on Friday, and the case went to the jury, who were unable to agree upon a verdict. The mother of the murdered infant is Ellen Dalton, a domestic in the family of Sanborn's father. The latter and the young man's mother were among the witnesses. Much interest is felt in the case in Bridgeport, where most of the parties are well known in society and in business. One theory attempted was that the child's mother killed it. Its head was beaten with a hammer, and it was then strangled. It was scarcely twenty-four hours old.

Two thousand Spencer carbines were shipped for Leavenworth, Kansas, on Friday, from the Springfield Armory.

In the latter part of September last, Otis Arnold, the well-known guide of John Brown's Tract, shot and killed a man named James Short, who was stopping at Arnold's for a time. They were engaged in a dispute over a dog-collar which Arnold claimed, but which Short refused to yield. The result of the quarrel was that Arnold shot Short. The homicide then called his family together, made some disposition of his property, and announced his intention to take to the woods and never be captured alive. Recently the murderer's body was found in Nick's Lake, near his late residence. The body gave evidence of having lain in the water for some time, and the supposition is that Arnold took his life soon after committing the murder.

The Boston and Maine Railroad has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Rockingham County, for carelessly killing Hiram Witherell at Plaistow, last February.

A few nights since a woman at Lewiston, Me., undertook to commit suicide by jumping into the river. She found the water too cold, however, and immediately got out of it by crawling on some logs which were in the stream, from which perch she was soon taken by a gentleman who had been attracted to the river by her lusty screams for help.

The Cuban Government has learned of the defeat of the insurgents who held the town of Bicana. The Government troops stormed the town and easily defeated the rebels. They were also defeated at Baine, losing thirteen killed, and many arms and horses. Several other engagements had taken place, in all of which the troops were victorious.

Recently the wife of a New-Haven physician received a well-dressed woman into her dressing-room, who had come to inquire concerning rooms to rent. The lady of the house stepped into an adjoining room for a moment, leaving her gold watch, gold chain and valuables attached, in all worth $200, upon a table in the room. When she returned the jewelry was gone. She at once demanded the property of the visitor. The visitor professed great indignation, but ineffectually, and being threatened with instant exposure if she did not make restoration, threw the articles upon the table and rushed from the house with such celerity as to escape arrest.

The defence in the case of Josiah L. Pike, convicted on Friday for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brown, of Hampton Falls, N. H., was that he was the victim of an insane thirst for intoxicating liquor, and that consequently he was morally and legally irresponsible for his acts. Several physicians testified that this was the case. Chief-Justice Perley, in his charge to the jury, said that he had never before known a defendant to put in this plea of dipsomania. The jury, after an hour's absence, brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of November, 1869.

In the Court of Nisi Prius, in Philadelphia, yesterday, Judge Read declared that the issue of naturalization papers by that Court was contrary to the laws of the State and of the United States. He further ordered that no more such papers be issued. This decision will deprive many persons who voted last month of the privilege of voting to-day.

Mr. Daniel Bedell, of Newbridge, R. I., was out trolling for bluefish one day last week, when a whale came up under the stern of his boat and threw it out of the water. The stern of the boat was torn off, the mast thrown out, and the boat completely wrecked. Mr. Bedell was taken out of the water by another boat, which fortunately was near at hand.

A cat case, which has been occupying the Superior Court of Boston for some days, was settled on Saturday. Two women were parties to the suit. The defendant demanded that the plaintiff should kill her cat; the plaintiff declined; thereupon defendant seized plaintiff's cat, dashed its brains out against a wall, and threw the gory carcass against the person of the plaintiff; plaintiff was so shocked at the sight of this brutal conduct, together with the assault, that she was prostrated upon a bed of sickness several days. On her recovery she sued defendant for damages sustained, and the jury awarded her one cent.

Col. Winthrop, Assistant Judge Advocate, has been appointed to conduct the prosecution in the case of Gen. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, which commenced in Washington yesterday. Col. S. V. Benet will conduct the defence. Numerous witnesses have been summoned, and it is expected that the trial will be very protracted.

The Police Commissioners met last evening at their Court-room, headquarters. Mayor Hoffman was present. The order or "alarm" issued by Superintendent Kennedy, on Sunday, calling on the Police who made arrests of persons voting or attempting to vote illegally, to bring their prisoners before a United States Commissioner, was freely discussed, and a vigorous effort made to nullify it by Commissioners Brennan and Bosworth, without effect. Mayor Hoffman expressed it as his opinion that there would be no disturbance to-day. The better to secure this, he proposed to accompany Gov. Fenton to any place where riot was threatened.

Sheriff O'Brien was busily engaged all day yesterday in swearing in Deputy Sheriffs, ten thousand of whom took the oath. They are to be distinguished by a white silk badge, bearing the words, "Deputy Sheriff."

Commissioners Betts and Osborn were engaged yesterday forenoon in hearing preliminary evidence against, and granting warrants for the arrest of, persons charged with uttering and presenting false naturalization papers. One of the parties accused is an Alderman of the City, and another, for the arrest of whom a warrant has been issued, was a candidate for legislative honors.

The opening of the Winter session of the Woman's Medical College took place last evening, at No. 126 Second-avenue. The rooms were well and fashionably filled. The speakers were Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, Hon. Henry J. Raymond and Dr. Willard Parker.

Cotton was very firm yesterday, on a more than usually active business. Breadstuffs were more freely dealt in; Flour and Barley were quoted lower; Wheat steady; Corn and Oats decidedly higher. Provisions were dull and on the decline, as a rule. Sugars were in quick request and buoyant. Freights quiet.

Receipts of beef cattle continue heavy, with slow sales at depressed prices. Yesterday the top of the market was 15c.@15½c. ℔ lb., with a very few at 16c. From these quotations sales are made at all intermediate prices downward, between 16c.@8c. ℔ lb., net weight. Sales are so slow at these figures, that hundreds of cattle must be held for a better market. Sheep are too heavy for the requirements of the trade. Sales are slow at low rates. Only a few were sold for more than 5c. ℔ lb., live weight. Most of the sales were made at about 3½c.@4c. ℔ lb., live weight. Thousands of sheep are sold for only 3c. ℔ lb. There is but little encouragement to bring sheep to the New-York markets, unless they are in prime condition. The receipts of swine are so heavy that the market is dull, with rates declining. Most of the sales were made at 7c.@7½c. ℔ lb., live weight, for such stock as was offered. Dressed, the same lots brought 9c.@10c. ℔ lb., with a few at 10¼c.@10½c. ℔ lb. On the whole, the hog market is dull and weak.

The Naturalization Frauds.

Every good citizen will rejoice at the prompt and vigorous action of the authorities in arresting the parties connected with the bold attempt to override the honest vote of the people by false votes, based on the fraudulent naturalization papers which have been fabricated and issued by the thousand in this City and other sections of the State.

It is specially gratifying that *the officials*, who are suspected on reasonable grounds of being concerned in this nefarious business, have been arrested and will be held responsible for their crimes. The County Clerk of Orange County is in custody, and it is said that the County Judge will also be placed under arrest.

The same course ought to be taken here. The County Clerk in this City has either been a party to the gigantic fraud which has been detected here, or else his authority has been grossly abused by parties acting in his name. In either case he should be held to the responsibility which attaches to his office.

This whole matter must be rigidly scrutinized, and every person connected with it must be punished according to the law which he defies, when the election is over. The matter must not be allowed to drop into oblivion, as such things too often are, after the election they are intended to influence has passed away. There ought to be a general effort on the part of all well-disposed citizens, first, to detect and punish the actors and agents in this nefarious fraud, and next to secure such action from Congress as will render its repetition impossible.

Sunshine or Storm--The Duty Must be Fulfilled.

The Summer soldier and the sunshine patriot were objects of scorn in the struggle which brought this Republic into existence. They were hindrances, not helps, to the patriot cause. Independence was won not only without them, but in spite of their croaking and indifference.

The salvation of the Union from intestine treason and treachery would not have been achieved had personal ease and convenience regulated the movements of its defenders. In sunshine and in storm they did their whole duty. Danger never frightened them and hardship never deterred them. Year in and year out they were at their perilous posts. But for this unselfish endurance, this unyielding devotion to the country, the ambitious men who dictated the platform of the New-York Convention would have been legislators and rulers of a rebel confederacy, having its foundation in human bondage. Grant typifies the patriotism, the fidelity, the courage which saved the Union from destruction. Seymour represents the holiday heroes who were wont to deliver Fourth of July orations, but who proved recreant and treacherous in the hour of difficulty. Peril or hardship had no effect on Grant. Seymour, at safe distance from both, confined his patriotic labors to the writing of letters indorsing Vallandigham and the delivery of speeches giving wordy aid and comfort to the enemy.

The struggle to-day calls for the same subordination of all things to duty which first gave this nation life, and which asserted its unity as against rebellion. There are Summer soldiers whom a November storm will deter from the performance of the labor now requisite to make sure of the Republic, and open to it a glorious future. There are sunshine patriots whose devotion to their country fades before the inconvenience of recording their votes. Had the fight for the Union been contingent upon help from these classes, Seymour's friends might have been absolute masters of New-York, and Jefferson Davis, issuing orders from Richmond, would have had the peace of the continent in his keeping.

Be the inconvenience of voting what it may, every man who upheld the cause of the Union during the war, must to-day register his preference anew. Not to vote for Grant is to strengthen Seymour. No middle ground is accessible in a life and death struggle like that which will be determined before the sun again goes down. Grant and his soldiers thought only of the work to be done—never of the pain and cost of doing it. Those who would guard the triumphs of the war, and perpetuate the Union saved at so great a cost, must to-day cultivate their spirit. Sunshine or storm, effort alone can elect Grant and crush the conspiracy of which Blair and Hampton are the wire-pullers and of which Seymour is the puppet.

Griswold vs. Hoffman.

"Choose ye this day whom ye will serve." John A. Griswold and John T. Hoffman entered public life together as Democrats; but the former now represents Democracy as it *was*, the latter Democracy as it *is*. It is the difference between the genuine and the sham, between honesty and corruption, between purity and Tammany, between the Democracy of Grant, Sherman, Dix, Logan, Farragut, Pierrepont, and the fallen Democracy of Blair, Cobb, Pike, Toombs, Forrest, Vallandigham, Henry C. Dean, and "Brick" Pomeroy. Let no Democrat of the old school plead ancient party affiliations as a ground for voting against Griswold—let him rather scan the faces of Griswold's supporters, and he will find many an old and honored friend *there*.

If any peace-loving, fraud-hating citizen who claims to keep his neck out of the yoke of party allegiance, has had doubts hitherto how he ought to vote, surely Mayor Hoffman's proclamation ought to dispel them. Disgraceful under any circumstances, it is doubly so when coming from a candidate for high office, on the eve of the election. The plain English of this proclamation is to offer a premium on mob law, and to throw the ægis of the municipality over the outrage of the ballot. Every man, Democrat or Republican, knows that registration frauds of the most astounding character have been committed in broad day, whose effect is to neutralize and render worthless the votes of all of us. We do not here say *who* has perpetrated these frauds, we only claim that every just and patriotic citizen should denounce and combat them.

What does Mayor Hoffman do? Boldly defends them! He attests the virtue of the scoundrels who have forged naturalization papers by the ream, with his official seal, and flings his personal character into the party scale where lie the guilty ballots. He menaces officers of justice, courts, juries, and his own fellow-citizens, who shall dare to unearth a fraud which makes our pretence of "free and fair elections" a bitter mockery. And this he does under a pretended "call upon all good people" to support him. Mayor Hoffman ranges himself fully up to the "national" Democratic Party. Men whom honest and upright citizens call ballot-stuffers, lawbreakers, and knaves, *he* styles "good people"—precisely as Gov. Seymour called the men who burned the Orphan Asylum and shot innocent people in the street, "my friends."

And this is the candidate whom the *World* has been holding up in a contrast of official and personal character with Mr. John A. Griswold. We submit that the question of to-day has now gone beyond party lines. All good citizens who love the country, to whom the good name of the State is dear, who take pride in our noble City and would not see it fall irrevocably into the hands of a bought-and-sold ring, of a ballot-stuffing mob, whatever be their political doctrines, we call upon them to vote for Mr. Griswold. On a question of national polity good men may differ; on the true method of solving the great question of reconstruction, wise and patriotic statesmen have differed world-wide. But there can be *no* difference of opinion regarding the deliberate attempt to rule a State by fraud, and to make election day a day of terrorism for the chief City of the Union.

Mr. Griswold's honesty, integrity and spotless patriotism are beyond reproach. When many others predicted disaster to the Union arms, he pledged his fortune to secure the naval defence of our shores, taking a risk on the *Monitor*, for which his business friends laughed at him, and which he himself would never have undertaken except for the defence of the country in the hour of need. Those who respect an honorably-earned fame, who admire integrity of personal character, official purity, and unselfish patriotism, will find in Mr. Griswold a man worthy of their support.

The Southern Vote.

The State of North Carolina will to-day be carried for Grant. The State of South Carolina will also be carried for Grant. In Florida, the Legislature will to-day choose Presidential Electors on the Grant ticket. Alabama will probably be carried for Grant. Georgia is doubtful, by reason of the intimidation practiced against the colored voters by the "grim Confederates." There is not the slightest doubt that Louisiana will vote for Grant, unless the rebel reign of terror should scare ten or fifteen thousand colored citizens from the polls. Were Gen. Sheridan in command at New-Orleans, a fair election would be secured, and the result could be predicted with absolute certainty. Arkansas may also be classed among the doubtful, but we expect its vote for Grant. In Virginia, Mississippi and Texas there will be no election, as these States are not yet fully reconstructed.

An executive order has been issued through Gen. Grant, prohibiting the military authorities in the Southern States from interfering in any way with the elections. The troops will, if necessary, be used for the maintenance of order, but in strict subordination to the civil authorities of the different States.

The election of Grant is of supreme importance to the liberties and prosperity of the Southern States. It will give them security from turbulence, revolution and Blairism. It will give them opportunity for the peaceful development of their great resources. It will be for them the beginning of a new and splendid era.

A Business Call to Business Men.

In ordinary times, business men may well afford to eschew politics, or rather, to limit their political action to the recording of their votes. That is not enough to-day. The election is the one thing to be attended to, and to make sure of *that*, let other matters stand over till to-morrow.

The importance of defeating a party whose policy points unmistakably to anarchy and financial ruin is, we believe, appreciated by the great majority of those who are engaged in trade and commerce. They feel that the first necessity of the country is peace, to be secured by the support of the Republican policy, and the election of Grant as its administrator. They know that their interests will not be out of jeopardy until all chance of investing rebels with power is ended, and until the dogma of greenbacks and repudiation is exploded by a decisive defeat of its authors. So far, the business classes are all that could be desired. There are thousands and tens of thousands belonging to them, who have heretofore voted with the Democracy, who will to-day make common cause with Republicans. The great body of the business interest is for the first time united in opposition to the Democratic Party and its disorganizing platform. From this source alone Grant will receive most important accessions.

But mere voting will not suffice. What is worth doing at all is worth doing effectually. And the business men of this City who realize a direct personal and business interest in the success of the Republican ticket, owe to it more than the casting of their individual ballot. They should give to it their influence as well as their votes. They should remember that in one way or another, in one direction or another, they have it in their power to swell the list of voters or to frustrate frauds by which their own votes may be counteracted. Personal efforts of this kind are not pleasant, we admit. The real work of the canvass does not commend itself to the taste of men who boast that they attend to their business and leave politics to the politicians. For this day, at least, every man ought to be a politician. And certainly every business man who understands the indentity existing between his business welfare and the triumph of Grant, ought for once to put his shoulder to the Republican wheel and render all the aid he can to crush the disloyalty which obstructs its progress.

The Alternative.

The choice to-day is restricted, and the duty growing out of it sharply defined. In one way or the other, every citizen will promote peace or foster revolution—will sustain the national credit or lend a helping hand to the cause of repudiation. Mere partisanship does not cover the occasion. What a man calls himself matters not; how he votes is the question to be answered by every man to his conscience and his country. It is not Grant, the soldier, who has the first claim to votes, but Grant, the gallant standard-bearer of the Union while the war lasted, and the representative of restoration on a basis of justice and permanent peace. It is not Seymour, the life-long Democrat who is to be opposed, but Seymour, the friend of rebels during the rebellion, the nominee of rebels now, and the advocate of a policy that would surrender to rebels the substantial fruits of the war. To support Grant is to vindicate the patriotic principle for which the North fought through four bloody years, and to assert a determination to sustain the measures by which the representatives of the North bring back to the Union the States that resisted its authority. To support Seymour is to pronounce the war a failure and a wrong, to say that in the government of the States lately in rebellion their loyal citizens shall have no share, and that the administration of the National Government shall be controlled by those who have proved themselves its enemies. This, then, is the alternative: Grant or Seymour; loyalty or rebellion; peace or revolution; industrial and mercantile confidence and prosperity or broken faith, financial panic and business convulsion. Choose ye between them!

The Vote in the City.

The vote in the City to-day will be larger than at any previous election. The number of registrations in the City of New-York are 168,872, and in the City of Brooklyn, 69,307—making a total of over *two hundred and thirty-eight thousand votes*. Making allowance for a large amount of fraudulent registration, it will still be seen that the City vote will be unprecedented.

The total vote of New-York City at the election of last year, when Hoffman ran for Mayor against Wood and Darling, was 104,000; and in the same year our vote on the State ticket was under 112,000. In the year 1866, when Hoffman ran for Governor against Fenton, the total vote of the City was 114,000. In 1865, on a State vote, the City polled nearly 82,000 votes, and in 1864, on the Presidential election, the total number of voters in the City was 110,000.

It will thus be seen that the registration in the City this year numbers *fifty-five thousand* more than the highest number of votes polled at any previous election. It is more than *double* the vote cast at the State election of 1865, and more than *a third over our vote* in the last Presidential election.

There is no doubt that at the last Gubernatorial election, two years ago, and at the last Presidential election, four years ago, the vote of the City was as fully polled as it is possible for it to be in New-York. There is no doubt that it was nearly as fully polled as it will be at this election. Whence, then, comes the *enormous increase* in the number of names registered as voters? Making the widest possible allowance for the growth of the City, we don't suppose anybody will claim that its voting population has increased *one-third in two years*, as it must have done to justify the present registration compared with the Gubernatorial election of 1866.

It would be beyond all reasonable calculation, and beyond all precedent, to claim that our vote had increased 30,000 during the last two years; and yet, *even were this allowed*, there would remain nearly 25,000 of the present registration to be accounted for.

If any one can doubt that *stupendous frauds* have been perpetrated, and that a desperate attempt will be made to carry the State of New-York for Seymour and Hoffman (especially Hoffman,) on the basis of these frauds, he must be able to explain and credit a registration that defies reason and belief.

The Late Episcopal Convention.

The entire absorption of the public mind in the grave questions which underlie the Presidential election has caused the proceedings of the recent Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States to be regarded with far less interest than naturally belongs to matters of so much real dignity and importance. The fact is exceptional. It is only at intervals of twelve years that the sessions of this body are coincident with the conduct of our most momentous political campaign, and at other times its deliberations attract, as they deserve, a degree of attention second to that which is bestowed on no other secular or religious organization. At this juncture, just as the Convention has adjourned, and just before the culmination of the political conflict at the polls, we may perhaps profitably submit one or two considerations suggested by the recent debates.

It may fairly be deemed a subject of congratulation that, in respect of geographical lines, the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country was never before so thoroughly and cordially united. Happily relieved of the disturbing element of slavery, which at all times heretofore threatened its severance at any moment, the Church now recognizes, indeed, no jealousies between North and South, and where antagonisms might have otherwise been painfully expected, we have seen only the happiest manifestation of the "unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." This is no light or trivial matter, and gives the highest encouragement for the future brotherhood of once discordant sections on the enduring basis of mutual forbearance and good-will.

It is also a hopeful sign of the times that in the recent discussions the most influential, if not the most prominent, part was borne by the laity. No one can have read the daily abstract of what was said and done in the Convention without being struck with this fact. We cannot and would not ignore, of course, the impression made by the speeches of such distinguished clerical deputies as Rev. Drs. Haight and Littlejohn, of New-York, Howe and Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, Mead, of Connecticut, Adams, of Wisconsin, Mahan, of Maryland, Andrews and Norton, of Virginia, and Gadsden, of South Carolina—all clear thinkers and forcible speakers, who never rose without commanding attention. And yet, after all, largely as the time of the Convention was taken up with the various topics upon which these able and learned divines touched in debate, it is clear that the action of the body was determined rather by the counsels of the distinguished laymen who had seats upon the floor. These deputies, indeed, abstained from frequent or protracted speaking, but upon all questions of parliamentary law, in pointing out the dangers of hasty and ill-considered legislation, and in warning the Convention from making canons which should possibly conflict with existing statute laws and other controlling influences of the various States, their advice was of the greatest significance and value. Few ecclesiastical assemblies have had so great a number of eminent practical men from the body of the people. The experience and learning of Samuel B. Ruggles and Hamilton Fish, of New-York; the quick perception and thoughtful wisdom of Messrs. Welsh and Coningham, of Pennsylvania—the last named a Judge; the calm, clear mode of statement of Messrs. Battle, of North Carolina, Otis, of Illinois, and Sheffey, of Virginia—all accustomed to pronounce legal judgments from the bench; the sharp, incisive logic of Mr. McCrady, of South Carolina, and the sturdy good sense of Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky; these high intellectual endowments would have illustrated any deliberative assembly, no matter for what purpose brought together. The participation of such men in the affairs of the Church must enhance its efficiency in elevating society to the standard of Christian morals, at once benefitting Church and State by a direct and retroactive agency.

All right-minded persons, within or without the communion of the Episcopal Church, will rejoice that the debates of the Convention were conducted throughout in the most courteous spirit, and that even upon points of difference, where schism had been feared but was happily averted, there was an amenity of temper that became Christian men seeking to serve the cause of their Master. Twice during the session, the ordinarily simple and conversational style of speech employed in the body rose to rare eloquence, that melted the hearts and stirred the sympathy of all hearers. The first occasion was in the statement by Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Texas, of the necessity of giving help to the Bishop in discharging his episcopal functions in that vast diocese. The second was in the presentation by Hon. B. Johnson Barbour, of Virginia, of a report on the destitution of the clergy and the urgency of providing for their relief. Mr. Barbour's remarks were instinct with the deepest feeling and expressed in a phrase of unstudied yet majestic diction, and they commanded the greater attention from the fact that all saw and felt that at last the usefulness and perpetuity of the Church depended upon the recognition of the Scriptural precept, that the laborer is worthy of his hire.

The Canadian Emigration Conference.

A convention, or conference, as the Canadians call it, composed of manufacturing and agricultural people of Canada, has lately been in session at Ottawa for the consideration of the emigration question and the adoption of some emigration scheme. The various districts and divers interests of the new Dominion were represented, and the importance of the subject was indicated by the great anxiety of all speakers for prompt action. Steps were taken to actively enlist the general and local or provincial Government authorities, as well as the various manufacturing, trading and agricultural interests and corporations in the matter; and it was resolved to establish emigration agencies in all parts of Europe, as well as to liberally sustain those at home.

It is more than probable that the newly-consolidated Government has inspired this action; the Dominion of Canada has some little more energy than the Provinces had in their former disjointed condition. But a wholesome fear that the Canadians may turn emigrants has had not a little to do with inaugurating the movement. The consolidating process by which the British Provinces became the Dominion of Canada added some blemishes as well as strength. Not the least of the weaknesses was a heavy increase of public debt and taxes in some of the Provinces. This is at the bottom of the present disaffection in Nova Scotia. It also caused last year considerable emigration from other parts of the Dominion to the United States. As far as the matter of debt and taxes is concerned, it is like jumping out of the frying pan into the fire for Canadians to immigrate to the United States; but the superiority of Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Wisconsin, &c., in soil and climate to the Dominion, overbalance the financial considerations.

The inducements to immigrants to settle in Canada are not great as compared with our country, and the action of the Convention would not be worth elaborate consideration were it not desirable that the West and South should be awakened by it to the importance of adopting similar measures for increasing the tide of emigration in their directions. To the West it is already large; to the South there is none. The natural advantages of both regions are unsurpassed on the continent; the demand is incalculable; and there is room for all the industrious Scotch, Irish and Germans who choose to come. Every State and industrial interest in the West and South ought to publish freely to the old world, through agencies and other means, the great advantages they possess and offer. Now that the quadrennial crisis is over, and the peace and stability of the country is reassured, the tide of emigration will largely increase, and each Southern and Western State should have its agents abroad to direct and solicit emigration.

MINOR TOPICS.

At the last Presidential election Mr. Lincoln received in this City close upon 37,000 votes. The Democratic candidate, Gen. McClellan, received close upon 74,000 votes, or just double the number of the Republican candidate. Were the same ratio preserved at this election, with a reasonable allowance for the increase of voters by the growth of population, we might expect the Democrats to poll 100,000 votes and the Republicans somewhere between 40,000 and 50,000. If the Democrats get up in the region of 125,000, we can make a pretty fair estimate of the extent of fraudulent voting.

At our latest advices last night Seymour was still stumping away. He was engaged in showing little crowds of people in the mountains of Pennsylvania why he should be elected President. Whether he will to-day continue stumping all day we don't know; but if he were to arrive in this City, and address a few words to his friends from the City Hall steps, it would be a nice winding up of the whole campaign.

There have been some apprehensions of disturbances at the polls in this City to-day. There is not the slightest necessity for anything of the kind, and we trust that every good citizen will do his share toward preventing such a disgrace upon New-York. If the Democrats will be satisfied with polling their legal vote, and the Republicans will do their duty in preventing fraud upon the ballot-boxes, there will be no occasion for any disturbance or breach of the peace.

The Democrats are very foolishly saying that the Republican outcry about Democratic frauds is for the purpose of covering up Republican frauds. If any of them believes this, the best thing for them to do is to go to work and hunt up Republican frauds, either of registration or voting, and bring them to the attention of the Courts, as the Republicans have brought their frauds.

In another column will be found an account of the dispute at Police Headquarters yesterday evening, in which the Police Commissioners and Mayor Hoffman were participants. It will be seen that the order of Superintendent Kennedy was sustained, directing the Police to take all persons arrested for illegal voting before a United States Court, and not before a Police Justice.

The Presidential canvass has given us some new incidents which we hope will not become precedents to be followed hereafter. One is that the candidate for the Presidency is to *take the stump* and travel about the country advocating his own election. The spectacle is unpleasant at best,—but when the peramubulatory candidate shows himself to be only a traveling demagogue, as Mr. Seymour has done,—putting forth doctrines ostentatiously false, and intended only to mislead,—it becomes offensive to every just sentiment of political dignity and decency. Another novelty is that of the actual President sending dispatches and writing letters intended to promote the success of a party candidate,—thus sinking alike the dignities and the duties of his high place in the zeal of a partisan. A third is that of Mayor Hoffman, a candidate for Governor of New-York, in an official proclamation, assailing and vilifying the courts of justice, the Grand Jury of the United States Court and other officers of the law, for trying to prevent fraudulent voting on forged papers of naturalization, and actually trying to protect the infamous actors and agents in this crime by his official authority. These are among the practices of the present canvass which we hope will not be repeated. They are not pleasant in themselves, and they do not contribute either to the welfare or honor of Republican governments.

Gov. Seymour opened his speech at Wilkesbarre, Penn., on Saturday, with the remark that he was "glad to learn that he could reach *his home* by going through a portion of Pennsylvania." We can understand his delight at learning this striking and important fact. He has been away from home for several days; the business which took him away was not very pleasant, and he has not had very great success in its prosecution; and it is perfectly natural that he should feel impatient to be again in the bosom of his family. There is another fact which we presume he will be equally "glad to learn" in about twenty-four hours: when he *gets* home he can *stay there*. He won't be troubled even to "go through a portion of Pennsylvania." There seems to be some little danger lest he should forget to stop making speeches when the election is over. But perhaps reading the returns on Wednesday morning will divert his attention for a few minutes from his own speeches, and give him time to reflect that he will be no longer needed "at the front."

There ought to be no doubt of the election of Col. Alfred Wood to Congress in the First District. He is the Republican candidate, and has abundantly earned the confidence of all his constituents in his patriotism by his service and sufferings during the war. He was among the inmates of Libby Prison, and on his release reentered the Union army, and served with conspicuous honorable fidelity to the end. The Democrats have had two candidates in the field until within a few days; but being fearful that a Union soldier might be elected, and that the most disloyal of their nominees—a Mr. Reeve, whose notorious sympathy with secession procured for him a forced residence in Fort Lafayette—they induced the other candidate to withdraw. The issue is thus square and direct between Fort Lafayette and Libby Prison. We trust Col. Wood will be elected.

Isaac J. Oliver is the Republican candidate for Supervisor. Their are two Democrats in the field, both of whom will get into the Board, thus destroying its non-partisan character, unless the Republicans see to it that Mr. Oliver is second on the list. His character for integrity and efficiency is well known. The party ought to give him a hearty and zealous support.

It will be seen by notice elsewhere that Mr. Van Cott has formally withdrawn his name, in the Seventh Assembly District, so that James A. Richmond is the only Republican candidate in the district for the Assembly. His ability, integrity and qualifications for the place will give him very many votes outside of his own party; and if the Republicans of the district give him the hearty and united support he deserves at their hands, his election is reasonably certain.

The Democrats in the Fifteenth Assembly District (Twentieth Ward) have ventured to put forward as their candidate Alex. Frear, whose career in the last Legislature was so notorious, and whose sale of his vote was sworn to by one of his fellow-members. The citizens of that district should see to it that he does not go back to repeat *this* Winter the disgraceful performances of the *last* session.

In Richmond County, Staten Island, Mr. Willet N. Hawkins is the Republican nominee for the Assembly, and his election as against the divided Democracy of the Island, besides affording a faithful representative of the local interests of the County of Richmond at Albany, would give one, and it may be an important, vote for United States Senator.

The Democrats have been making desperate efforts of late to put Frank Blair, with his revolutionary programme, into the background, and bring Seymour into the foreground. In all his speeches Seymour has avoided anything like an indorsement of Blair's mad schemes. But everybody knows how Blair's utterances were indorsed by the Nominating Convention, and everybody knows that Blair's Brodhead letter is exactly representative of the sense of the Democratic Party. It is absurd for the Democracy to attempt to conceal facts that are known to every reading man in the country.

Sherman, Sheridan, Meade and Thomas, will to-day cast their votes for Ulysses Grant. Forrest, Semmes, Toombs and Beauregard, will to-day cast their votes for Horatio Seymour.

We should have a large vote in this City for Grant from the conservative and business classes. A correspondent of this paper said yesterday that "Grant's election will in reality be a rebuke to both wings of our extreme politicians, because it is well known that he does not represent the extreme partisan views on either side; and with his installation into the Presidency we may safely trust that more wise and more moderate measures will commence to rule the country." These views should weigh with patriotic men who are opposed to political turmoil and party fanaticism.

The Philadelphia Democracy are, after all, likely to be thwarted in the purpose they desired to effect by the fraudulent and illegal issue of naturalization papers. Judge Read, in the Court of *Nisi Prius*, gave an opinion yesterday that the whole issue of naturalization certificates by that Court was contrary to law, and should be rejected at the polls. As long as frauds are profitable, they will be perpetrated, and the only way to end them is by showing that they are of no avail.

Hon. JOSHUA HILL, the Senator elect from Georgia, has issued a very sensible address to the "Reflecting Men" of that State. He says he has declined political speaking, after having "read so much of what others have said, and considered the relative amount of good and evil produced by public speeches." He says the "information imparted by political speakers is so rarely unmixed with partisan prejudice, that it is questionable whether the people, in the main, are not thereby injured in their morals, and made unhappy and discontented." At the same time, Senator HILL is a warm supporter of GRANT, and believes "that he, of all men now living, is best fitted to execute the laws and direct the affairs of this nation." Of Gen. GRANT, he further says:

> "His sagacity, his prudence, his unrivaled equanimity, his rare silence, his uniform kindness, his unaffected simplicity, his anxiety for the restoration of fraternal feeling throughout this great country, his courage and unyielding firmness, his freedom from party bitterness, all unite in stamping him as the appropriate man. He is unfettered with the prejudices of the trained politician, and free from the obligations incurred in party struggles. All the better is he that he is fresh from the great scenes that developed his unbounded love of country, and tempered it with the sweet courtesies of elevated soldier life."

Secretary SEWARD is the only member of President JOHNSON's Cabinet who has spoken for GRANT; but Secretary SCHOFIELD is of the same opinion; and Secretary MCCULLOCH doubtless wishes that *he* were also.

Probably one-third of the Republican vote of this City is cast by our German-American fellow-citizens. They are enthusiastic in their support of Gen. GRANT. Their meetings lately have been full of spirit. The German Republican Central Committee have issued an address to the German American voters, urging them to vote the whole Republican ticket without any exception, and earnestly entreating them not to listen to any appeal to prejudices, supposed to prevail among Germans in favor of JOHN T. HOFFMAN, who is designated as the "tool of Tammany Hall."

We are glad to hear from the military authorities of New-Orleans that peace and quiet have been restored there, and we especially trust that order will be maintained throughout the day. We have no doubt that it is the earnest desire of Gen. ROUSSEAU to have a quiet election, and that he will dispose his troops in such a way as to secure that end. Large numbers of colored citizens will be prevented from voting in Louisiana by intimidation.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

"La Belle Hélène"—Mr. BATEMAN's second success in America in the way of opera bouffe—was received here last evening, on the occasion of its reproduction, with the same distinct and emphatic indorsement which greeted it on its first performance. Mlle. TOSTEE was, as heretofore, the *Hélène*, and sang and acted in that astounding part with more than her usual spirit. At one time it seemed that "Le Mari Sage" would be an evening's entertainment, so often was it demanded. *Paris* indeed presented *Menelaus* with a stool on which he might hear his reiterated upbraiding with comparative conjugal comfort. In this, as in all other parts with which we are acquainted, Mlle. TOSTEE is admirable. Her way is inimitable, and it takes. This is all that can be said of SCHNEIDER, and all that need be said of any one. We must add, however, that Mlle. TOSTEE sings better now than ever.

Mlle. LAMBELE was an excellent *Orestes*. The lady's career so far has been one of expectation rather than of success. Last evening she threw off the vail that has shrouded her efforts, and was the best *Orestes* we have had in this City. M. DUCHESNE, the original *Agamemnon*, was received with applause, and sang and acted excellently. The *Paris* of M. DECRE lacks animation and fun. It is altogether inferior to the performance of M. GUFFROY, albeit superior in certain points of vocal art. M. LEDUC was welcomed heartily as *Menelaus*, and acted the part with that watchful quietness for which he is remarkable. The remaining parts were all intrusted to good hands, and the result was a performance which gave general satisfaction. The orchestra and chorus were excellent. New scenery and dresses were prepared for the occasion, and the revival in every way was equal to a new production, and as such will be remembered by many who witnessed it last evening.

A Veteran of One Hundred and Three Years for Grant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Capt. FREDERICK LAHRBUSH, an English gentleman of Huguenot descent, and now in his *one hundred and third year*, is an adopted citizen, residing in the Twenty-first Ward. He is well known and esteemed by Admiral FARRAGUT, many of the Episcopal clergy, the Messrs. JAFFRAYS, and hundreds of our citizens. He has an honorable record in the British naval and military service, and was of the guard when NAPOLEON was confined at St. Helena. Though he has passed the age allotted by the Psalmist by more than a generation, Capt. LAHRBUSH retains his mental faculties nearly unimpaired, and his bodily health is yet vigorous, or indeed almost robust. He rises before 6 o'clock regularly, and takes a long pedestrian exercise to retain his health and secure an early copy of the NEW-YORK TIMES. He will vote for GRANT and COLFAX to-morrow morning, and probably do so long before some of your readers of about one-fifth his years have finished debating with themselves whether they can possibly sacrifice a warm breakfast in order to discharge with promptness a patriotic duty.

Young and middle-aged men, will you not with cheerful alacrity follow such an example, and obey in season the call that demands only a fraction of one day, thus vindicating your manhood as well as your patriotic sentiment? Lazy Republican, how long a start shall the centenarian patriot get of you?

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1868.

The Hero of Fort Sumter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, the Moral Hero of the late struggle for the restoration of the Union, after having given to the service of his country a lifetime of singular hardship and exposure, culminated his patriotic career by a noble example of integrity of purpose and devotion to his country which places him in the front rank of heroes of either ancient or modern times. Sacrificing his health and almost his life to the first great shock which echoed from Fort Sumter, he came forth from its ruined walls a disabled man. Thus all his noble aspirations to continue in the career so nobly begun were crushed, and henceforth he could give only his heroic example and his prayers to the great cause which filled his heart.

The nation Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON has so long and so faithfully served has grateful hearts; and while GRANT, FARRAGUT, MEADE and other heroes have received substantial evidence of the nation's gratitude, the people will not permit this noble son to live longer without a home to which he can take his invalid wife and young children. The family of Gen. ANDERSON have suffered severe pecuniary losses by the civil war. Let them be placed beyond the reach of such difficulties by this great people, as a simple act of justice to a faithful servant.

I feel sure that the first step taken in this direction will meet with the approbation of every good citizen. Let me add, "If it were done, it were well it were done quickly." GRATITUDE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB, Nov. 2, 1868.

Whereas, Our esteemed fellow-citizen, CHRISTOPHER PULLIMAN, a man whose modest integrity and patriotism have been thoroughly proved, was on Friday, Oct. 30, struck down in the streets of New-York, in open day, by the hands of assassins, with evident intent to take his life by brutal violence; and,

Whereas, There is abundant reason to believe that this murderous attack on a peaceable and worthy citizen was prompted solely by a spirit of revenge for Mr. PULLIMAN's legitimate and praiseworthy efforts against corruption and fraud; and,

Whereas, The Mayor of New-York has thus far taken no official public notice of this outrage; therefore,

We, the undersigned members of the Union League Club, hereby offer the sum of *one thousand dollars* for such information as may lead to the detection and conviction of the assassins aforesaid, or a proportion of this sum for the arrest and conviction of either of them.

John Jay, Jackson S. Schultz, Chas. P. Kirkland, Samuel T. Peters, John H. Hall, Wm. H. Lee, W. W. Parkin, Thos. H. Maghee, Henry Clews, W. M. Vermilye, Chas. Collins, Wm. H. Webb, Richard C. Hawkins, Geo. W. Blunt, Henry M. Taber, Le Grand B. Cannon, Thos. N. Dale, Wm. H. Wisner, J. H. Sherwood, Moses H. Grinnell, Christian E. Detmold, Wm. A. Darling, R. D. Van Wagner, Geo. P. Putnam, Richard Butler, Cyrus Butler, Geo. S. Partridge.

VIRGINIA.

Everybody Turning Over to Grant and Colfax—Politics at a Discount, and Railroads at a Premium—The New Republican Paper.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Oct. 29, 1868.

The friends of GRANT and COLFAX—and it is astonishing how the number has increased in the last two or three weeks—are as calm and serene as a Midsummer's day when no clouds obscure the sky. The only question at issue is the magnitude of the majority which all anticipate will be thrown for the hero who preserved the country, who can and will restore it to peace, and give it a new impetus in its march to greatness. Some of the papers, particularly the *Enquirer* and *Examiner*, still pretend to have hopes of success for their "foul party," but they are only pretences. Friends of GRANT are becoming as plentiful as blackberries in June. They are more clamorous even than the Republicans in their new-born zeal, and our modern ULYSSES will require even more than the firmness of his ancient namesake to resist the alluring songs of these modern syrens.

Several of the Conservative papers in the rural districts have announced an electoral ticket, some of the names on which are disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment, but no Richmond or Norfolk paper has been foolish enough to indorse the silly effort to go into an illegal election. It is looked upon here as a joke. A few of the tried and faithful Democracy may cast their votes; but who will count them, and of what consequence would it be were they all to vote, and all their ballots to be counted? The election of GRANT is assured without either the vote of Virginia or any other Southern State. The feeling continues to improve, but it is still quite bitter and malignant. We may thank Congress, or rather Gen. SCHOFIELD, for one thing, and that is, that we have escaped the excitement of an election contest, which would only have served to inflame the passions of the Conservatives, and to increase their hatred of the Republicans. Politics are seldom the topic of conversation in mixed company, the subject being tabooed by mutual consent.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

But in railroad matters and on all other questions of internal improvement, both parties are working harmoniously together. There is considerable excitement, too, and it all turns upon the reëlection of Gen. MAHONE as President of the Consolidated line between Norfolk and Memphis. The General is not a politician—he is simply a railroad man, and a very good one, too. Both Republicans and Conservatives unite in his support, and believe that the future of Southside, Virginia, depends upon his continuance in office. He has more energy than JOHN W. GARRETT, and had he the means which are at the disposal of the latter, he would "beat him out of his boots." Mr. MAHONE was one of the best and bravest Generals in the Confederate army, and should the country ever need his sword and his experience, he will not be found wanting.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

The Republican Party have held two or three meetings during the week, and Gov. WELLS and others have made several speeches, the object being to neutralize or destroy the effects of Mr. HUNNICUTT's facticus proceedings and disorganizing harangues. These meetings have been attended with the happiest results, and the party is now prepared to present a united front whenever Congress shall decide to permit Virginia to enter upon the last stage of reconstruction, which, it is hoped, will not be much longer delayed, for the sooner it is done the better for all parties, provided it be well done.

A NEW REPUBLICAN PAPER.

The sensation of the early days of this week has been the permanent establishment of a first-class Republican newspaper in Richmond. The party had long felt the necessity of a good live paper to defend it against the insults and taunts and assaults of the city press, which has heretofore permitted no opportunity to escape to abuse, vilify, malign, misrepresent and degrade prominent Republicans and those in sympathy with them. The *New Nation* did not supply the wants of the party. It was the exponent of Mr. HUNNICUTT's own private and political feelings and ideas, and the defender of his singular idiosyncracies, social, political and religious, and all who did not acknowledge his orthodoxy were cast into outer darkness. But the certainty of Gen. GRANT's election having infused new life into the party, which grew quite despondent immediately after the nominations in July, it was determined that the Republicans of Virginia should have an organ, which would not only be a credit to the party, in point of respectability of character, tone and appearance, but which would be able to break a lance in defence of the Republicans and their principles whenever occasion required, and defend them against the insolence of their traducers and slanderers, and in some degree at least neutralize the effects of their gross calumnies and wicked misrepresentations. With this object in view, they invited the proprietors of the Alexandria *State Journal*, the only Republican daily in the State worthy the name, to remove their office to Richmond and assume the position of organ of the party in the State. The proposal was accepted, the printing material was brought down, and on Monday evening the first number was issued in an enlarged form, and presented a very handsome appearance. The paper is owned, edited and managed by Messrs. CHARLES WHITTLESY and B. W. GILLIS—the former a lawyer from Connecticut and the latter a practical printer from Pennsylvania, the prolific mother of so many printers who have become ornaments to the craft, and adorned the highest places in the nation. The paper was established in Alexandria during the war, and has a good loyal record. Early Monday morning a large garrison flag was flung to the breeze from the front window of the office on Main-street, opposite the Court-house, much to the disgust of the "unrepentant," who are greatly annoyed at beholding their country's flag floating over them as they pass along the crowded street. It calls up a good many unpleasant reminiscences, and they curse deeply to conceal their blushes. The flag which should have been their glory and their pride, now only reminds them of their treason and their shame. It was quite a novel sight to see the grand old banner waving in the principal street of the late Confederate capital, but the novelty will wear away in time, and the people will perhaps soon return to their first love and embrace the dear old flag again with all the ardor of their youthful passion. This is the third effort to establish a Republican paper in Richmond. Two have failed, but there is every reason to believe that this will prove successful. It is well edited, ably managed, and begins its metropolitan career under the most flattering auspices. The Republicans are as delighted as a child with its Christmas toys, and seem to have caught new inspiration from its columns. KAPPA.

GEORGIA.

Political Prospects—Universal Belief in Grant's Election—Gov. Bullock's Proclamation—Probabilities of a Peaceful Election—Weather, Crops, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Oct. 29, 1868.

I cannot say that Gov. SEYMOUR's despairing rush to the front, President JOHNSON's letter of encouragement and moral precepts, or the reported victory in West Virginia which "needs confirmation," have much increased public confidence in the election of SEYMOUR and the defeat of GRANT. *Au contraire*, everybody feels assured of GRANT's election notwithstanding the supposed unanimous vote of tens of thousands of vindictive Jews against him, and the immence rush of Roman Catholics to defeat COLFAX. I feel no apprehension of any serious disturbance at the election. Both parties seem to be on their good behavior, and to wish to show the world that people who differ politically, however widely, need not necessarily cut each others' throats. In the recent negro meetings I saw no armed men and no display of physical force beyond that exhibited by the bass drummer and the bassoon player. There may be some wrangling as to the effect of Gov. BULLOCK's proclamation suspending the collection of poll taxes. The Constitution makes the payment of all taxes a *sine qua non* for voting, and the question will arise whether the Executive suspension of the collection of a tax can absolve the citizen from a duty distinctly imposed by the Constitution. The lawyers say that the Executive has no such power. The Executive says he has. Numbers of negroes have never paid taxes of any sort, and when they offer to vote the question will arise. The United States troops which are stationed in all the principal towns, will probably have nothing to do on election day. Their presence alone will insure a preservation of the peace. The citizens generally are much pleased that the troops are on hand if needed. The order that there shall be two or three polling precincts in every county town is also a wise precaution, will prevent crowding at the polls, and give room for all colors to vote without trouble or inconvenience. The probabilities are that a very large vote will be polled. Everybody, white and black, seems determined to turn out. Tickets are being distributed over the State by the tens of thousands. The clubs are as busy as bees, and are improving every hour, whether shining or not, in an earnest effort to gather votes. Stump speaking has become epidemic. No place is exempt from it. Go up to the mountains and it is there; go down to the depths of the valleys and it is there also. On Monday next a number of tongues will cease to wag. The fellow-citizens who are now hourly appealed to in every strain and by all sorts of arguments, will be relieved from the perplexing babble. The bill posters and the job printers will be the only losers.

The weather during the past few days has been very bright and fine. There was a light frost on Thursday and Friday night of last week, just enough to bite the cotton leaves (where the caterpillar had left any) and the sweet potato vines, but not enough to kill vegetation. Cotton picking is progressing favorably. The cotton buyers are again pretty active, and the few little weakly concerns called banks which exist in this State are strained to the utmost to find money to meet the demands of those who are dealing in cotton. QUONDAM.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Closing Aspects of the Canvass in the Palmetto State—The Carolinians Begin to See Grant in a New Light—The Reconstruction Government a Fixed Fact—The Recent Political Murders and Their Result.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Oct. 29, 1868.

Three weeks ago it might have been safely said that nowhere was the Presidential canvass more active and spirited than in the once sluggish and apathetic old State of South Carolina. Though the people had never before had any direct part in a political contest of the kind, (the choice of electors having been vested by the old State Constitution in the Legislature,) they had entered upon the campaign with a zeal and compactness of organization, on both sides, seldom surpassed even in the most hotly-contested of the Northern State elections. Little money was used, for the obvious reason that neither party could command any; but in the frequency and enthusiasm of the mass meetings, speeches, barbecues and similar campaign appliances, ample amends were made for the woful lack of the more substantial "sinews" of war. Each party exhibited an unaffected confidence in its own ability to carry the State. The Republicans based their hopes mainly upon the large numerical preponderance of the blacks, at least four-fifths of whom had been organized and drilled into party effectiveness through the agency of the Union League, which has gradually extended its ramifications into almost every district and neighborhood of South Carolina. The complete control which the Republicans had gained of the State Government and its patronage led them also to anticipate, and, as the event has shown, not unreasonably, that their ranks would be swollen by many a hungry white straggler, unable to resist the attraction of the loaves and fishes. The Democrats, on the other hand, went into the contest animated with the conviction that they would be able to poll a practically solid white vote for SEYMOUR, and with the knowledge that they were surely, though slowly, drawing recruits from the masses of the negro Republicans. The bulk of the intelligence, and whatever is left of the wealth of the State, was enlisted on their side; and, taking a hint from the efficacy of the Union League as a piece of party machinery, Democratic clubs were everywhere organized, as many as thirty in some cases, in a single county, all acting under the direction of the Central County Club, which in turn looked for guidance to the Central Club of the State. Colored Seymour and Blair Clubs were also formed wherever a few blacks could be found, who for any reason were disaffected toward the Republican Party, or who were ambitious of independent leadership; and no pains were spared to reward, by such small favors and indulgences as the negro prizes most, each batch of new converts to the Democratic faith. The whole power and influence of the Press throughout the State was, besides, in active and earnest sympathy with the movement. This was the condition of the canvass in South Carolina at the opening of the present month. But the

EFFECT OF THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS

was to work an immediate and complete change in the sentiment and spirit of the whites. They had been led to regard a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana as simply a certainty, and the consternation with which they received the news of the actual result in those States was almost ludicrous. There was no longer any clinging to delusive hopes; there was no attempt at twisting the stubborn figures of the returns, so as to afford a gleam of hope of a different result in November. The people leaped at once from the summit of hope to the depth of despondency; the planters, the merchants, the mechanics, the professional men, all incontinently gave up the fight, and even the newspapers made bold to say, in substance, to their readers, "We must get ready for GRANT!" Then came the reaction. One by one calm and thoughtful men began to doubt whether the triumph of the Republicans would, after all, work that immediate and utter ruin to the South which the politicians had predicted. People talked over the views and policy of GRANT as shown in his record, and discovered traits of moderation and good sense in his character of which they had been hitherto strangely oblivious; and business men even went so far as to venture the opinion that the restoration of harmony among the coördinate branches of the National Government would have a healthy and invigorating influence upon general trade, and that the consequent cessation of political agitation at the South would bring as its certain and speedy result that influx of immigration and capital, which all acknowledge to be the basis upon which the future prosperity of the South must rest. So rapid and thorough has been the leavening of public sentiment by opinions like these, that the coming defeat of the Democratic nominees is now regarded by a very large proportion of the white people of the State, and especially of this city, with a wonderfully cheerful resignation.

THE NEW STATE GOVERNMENT.

Another result of the work of this month in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana has been to place the stability of the new State Government beyond all question. The want of confidence in the permanence of the *régime* established under the Reconstruction acts has hitherto been a serious drawback to its efficiency. I cannot describe the sudden revolution of opinion that has taken place in its favor more tersely than by stating a simple financial fact. Three weeks ago the bills receivable issued by the present "carpet-bag" Government were altogether unsalable in this market, although bills receivable, of precisely the same class and intrinsic value, but issued during the administration of Gov. ORR, were in demand at a fair price. To-day the discrimination has vanished so completely that *the brokers are buying and selling both kinds of bills indiscriminately*. In this connection, it is a noteworthy fact that of the persons who have recently invested in the bonds of the State of South Carolina, quite a large proportion have been colored men. Signs like these augur well for the material future of the South.

THE RECENT POLITICAL MURDERS,

which have created so much excitement among the colored population, are, I am glad to say, denounced as they deserve in all quarters and by all parties. Gov. SCOTT has very properly, in a graceful and judicious proclamation, recognized the promptitude and unanimity with which expression has been given to public opinion on this subject, and, thanks to the timely and temperate counsel of the political leaders on both sides, the rancor occasioned by the murders has in a great degree been softened, and at least as good a feeling prevails at this time between the two parties as before their occurrence. The assassins in each instance have been outlaws and desperadoes, with whom politics has been but a flimsy cover for a career of crime; and the terror with which they are regarded by the residents of the districts in which they pillage and kill is little less than that which they inspire among strangers. Q.

Gen. Williams in Favor of Gen. Grant.

Major-Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS, United States Minister to San Salvador, who commanded the Twentieth Corps in the march to the sea, and in 1866 was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan, writes as follows to a friend in this City:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Though I have never belonged to what is called the Radical Party, I certainly hope GRANT and COLFAX will be elected. I am greatly disgusted with the prominence that such arch-rebels as WADE HAMPTON, TOOMBS, PRESTON, and the like, are assuming and permitted to exercise in this campaign. I was in hopes that the originators of that cursed rebellion would never again be permitted to sit in a political convention of our party. They should be forever disfranchised and disowned. Very sincerely and truly yours. A. S. WILLIAMS.

PANAMA, Oct. 20, 1868.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Political Affairs—Withdrawal of Troops—A Public Dinner to Messrs. Carling and Richards—The Emigration System.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1868.

Everything is apparently quiet in the political world, but it is easily to be seen that all is not quite serene. Ministers, nevertheless, have matters pretty much their own way, and, being masters of the situation, they are accordingly but little concerned about anything that is going on. The expectations of a crisis have not been realized, and it may have been indefinitely postponed; at all events there is no prospect of its happening just now. There's no telling when the Federal Legislature will meet, but it is fixed that the local Legislature of Ontario will assemble on Wednesday next. It is not expected that anything very important will come up, but public expectation has been excited with regard to the Government land policy; for the hope is entertained that a very considerable modification will be made, so as to remove the restrictions imposed upon those who are engaged in developing the mineral resources along the north shore of Lake Superior. A change will have to be made, and the action of the Provincial Government is looked forward to with a great deal of anxiety.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

It having been intimated that it is the intention of the Imperial authorities to withdraw the troops at present stationed in this country, it appears to be believed that England has materially changed her policy, and is desirous of leaving the Colonies of British North America, at least, to take care of themselves; and the removal is not confined to the infantry, for it is understood that the gunboats on the lake are to be left without their complement of men. In reality, the Imperial Government has decided not to keep up the present force in Canada, and, as a matter of course, a strong feeling of dissatisfaction is manifested, as the belief obtains that England has really decided to denude the Colonies of troops, and leave them to their own protection. There is always dissatisfaction when troops are removed, for they are a source of profit, and the people would rather they would remain. It is perhaps not to be wondered at that there should be a strong desire in favor of the retention of the troops, and the removal of any portion of them is naturally considered a step in the wrong direction.

MINISTERIAL DINNER.

A public dinner was given to Messrs. CARLING and RICHARDS, members of the Ontario Government, at Peterborough, a few nights since. The honorable gentlemen have been making a tour of the country in the rear of Peterborough, and the demonstration was got up in an impromptu manner. The attendance was quite large, the Mayor of the town in the chair. The affair was notable as eliciting an expression of opinion from the Commissioner of Crown Lands on the subject of the mining policy, and the admission that a new bill will be introduced in the approaching session of the Legislature; and it is clear from their observations that a new land policy will be adopted. The demonstration has had the effect of bringing out an important declaration, and in this respect it is important; but after all, we have got nothing more than we had a right to expect, for it was generally understood that a change of policy would have to be made at the proper time, since it is conceded on all hands that our land policy throughout is defective, and needs amendment. The demonstration, too, is an indication that the Provincial Ministry have lost none of their popularity in one of the most important sections of the country; but possibly the people of Peterborough are looking for favors, as it is the centre of a vast country requiring Government assistance, and can only receive it through persistent importunities, and professions of support such as can be given through its representatives. As the first Ministerial dinner given in honor of the Provincial Administration, it must have had a gratifying effect upon its members.

EMIGRATION CONFERENCE.

There is no subject that has engaged so much attention of late years, in this country, as that of emigration, and yet it has been indifferently dealt with by the Government. The system was long since found to be defective, but more recently those most interested have begun to see that, notwithstanding large numbers annually come here as emigrants, the great proportion of them go on to the Western States. The cause of this no one appears to have discovered; they cannot think it is because of superior attractions offered, as they contend that the Province of Ontario, at least, is fully as attractive, if not more so, than any of the Western States. The fact is true, nevertheless, that the stream of emigration continues in the direction indicated, and the object being to prevent, or at least diminish it, all sorts of plans have been proposed, none of which, however, have thus far been adopted. Now, it seems absurd to talk of proposing schemes to keep passing emigrants in the country; and so it really is, for those who go through simply lessen the stream to the West in other directions. All who find their way across the Canadian peninsula via the Great Western Railway, take that route from New-York because it is the shortest, and those who come by way of Quebec, principally Germans and Norwegians, find it cheaper than by New-York. They come to Canada with their minds made up to push on to the West, where they will find settlements of their own people, and where, no doubt, arrangements have been made in advance. This seems to be an indubitable fact, yet, after all, our Government, listening to the clamor raised through the newspapers upon this subject, arranged for an emigration conference to be held at Ottawa this week, the same to be composed of two delegates from each Province except Nova Scotia. The delegates, who were Messrs. CARLING and WOOD, of Ontario; Messrs. CHAUVEAU and DUNKIN, of Quebec, and Messrs. BECKWITH and WETMORE, of New-Brunswick, together with Mr. CHAPAIS, Minister of Emigration, met on Thursday, but nothing has transpired with regard to any action taken. It is not to be expected that they will accomplish much, as they are not the men best adapted to consider such a question as the entire emigration system of the country, as there is no doubt they will undertake to do; and nothing will come of the conference, at least of any value to the country.

POST OFFICE ROBBERIES.

Robberies in the Post Offices here are becoming rather too frequent. A man named MCKAY was tried at Hamilton a few days since on a charge of taking letters from the mail bags, and it was thought he had been pretty effectually secured by means of a "trap" letter, a portion of the money in it being found in his possession, and a mail-bag key on his sofa concealed; but the jury disagreed. This week further robberies have occurred, and no one seems able to trace them. The detectives are on the alert, however, and they may yet succeed in finding out the robbers. Whole parcels of letters have been missed, and if the robberies continue at the present rate, it will become a serious matter.

THE WEST.

An Overland Journey to the East—The Central Pacific Railroad—Overland Mails—Salt Lake News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OMAHA, Sunday, Oct. 25, 1868.

I arrived here yesterday A. M., from the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, having accomplished the journey from Green River in forty-eight hours, from Salt Lake City in four days, from Wadsworth (the then terminus for passenger travel on the Central Pacific) in six and a half days, and from San Francisco in eight days. I had hoped to have completed my trip and reached New-York in four days more, making the fastest trip yet accomplished between the two oceans, (twelve days) but a severe cold, contracted by exposure on the route, will, I fear, keep me prisoner here a day or two. The following summary embraces the latest items of interest on the Pacific Coast and overland line:

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Central Pacific Railroad is graded within 250 miles of Salt Lake. Track is laid to Reese River, and the road will be operated to that point 380 miles east of Sacramento and 270 miles west of Salt Lake before Winter. Ten thousand men are pushing the work with the greatest energy, and there is a fair prospect of reaching the Lake early next Spring. Lack of rail will alone prevent them.

Stage connections will be made at the crossing of the Humboldt—95 miles east of Wadsworth, the present connection, early in November.

The company's work on the snow sheds through the Sierras and down the Truckee is nearly complete.

OVERLAND MAILS.

Owing to the *hiatus* between the Government and the contracting parties overland, postal matters have come to a dead lock, and enormous amounts of matter have accumulated at Wadsworth.

Unless something is immediately done to remove present accumulations, the safety of the whole will be greatly jeopardized. The resources of WELLS, FARGO & CO., large as they are, are quite inadequate to the demands of the public and the necessities of the postal service, and ought to be largely increased. Stages between Wadsworth, Austin and Salt Lake City are literally loaded down with passengers and express freight, and both are left behind daily for want of transportation. Letters for California and the far West should be sent by Panama.

SNOW IN THE MOUNTAINS.

We encountered the first snow of the season in descending Diamond Mountain, a little west of Ruby Valley. The season has been very favorable to travel thus far, and an open Winter is looked for.

Numerous changes have recently been made in the organization of the branch offices of WELLS, FARGO & Co's overland service, and others will shortly follow. Division Superintendents STEWART and WINES have gone west, and are not expected to return. Mr. J. J. COTTERELL succeeds Mr. J. J. TRACY in the general superintendence of the line, and when he gets fairly to work other important changes and reforms may be looked for.

WHAT THE SAINTS ARE DOING.

The Mormons have again resolved on non-commercial intercourse with the Gentiles. The proscription is daily becoming more general and stringent. Trade coöperative societies are rapidly forming, and ward meetings are being held almost nightly in Salt Lake City to further the interests of Mormon merchants in opposition to Gentile traders.

The leading Mormons favor the project of another Pacific Railway through Utah, and seem disposed to encourage and reciprocate commercial intercourse with the East and West to the utmost. All they ask is to be let alone, politically and polygamically.

The *Reporter* (*late Vidette*) has been changed to a morning paper. Its first issue as such was made on the 20th inst. Both proprietor and editor are sanguine of making it a success.

The Gentiles avow their intention of settling themselves at Weber and Echo Canons, about fifty miles east of Salt Lake, if the trade proscription is persevered in.

Gen. (PAT.) CONNOR is about to launch a small steamer on Great Salt Lake, to be employed in towing logs for the Central Pacific Railroad. When its immediate work is done, Gen. CONNOR hopes to make it available for purposes of pleasure travel on the lake. It is to be called the *Regenerator*. Ho! for Black Rock and the north end of the lake. All aboard!

TREASURE HILL MINES.

The newly discovered silver mines at Treasure Hill, White Pine District, Lander County, Eastern Nevada, are causing active immigration.

During the past three months the yield and reduction of ore from the these mines has not been far from $100,000 per month.

Treasure Hill is situated 120 miles south of east from Austin, and between that city and Pahranegat. Two of the largest claims known as the Eberhardt South and Keystone, amounting in the aggregate to some 2,400 surface have been recently consolidated.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD PROGRESS.

The grading on this road is now completed through Weber & Echo canyons, and will be very shortly completed to Bear River, fifty-six miles east of Salt Lake. The track is laid a few miles west of Ham's Fork, and there is little doubt but that they will reach the Bear with the rail before Winter sets. Green River, 815 miles west of Omaha is the present passenger terminus, and Bryan will, it is thought, be the permanent traffic terminus for the Winter. Dr. DURANT is now at the front determined to lay an average of five miles of track daily before he leaves for the east.

Messrs. BENEDICT and party of New-York, who have been making a tour through the west as far as St. Paul and Salt Lake, returned special over the line yesterday and left immediately for Chicago.

The work on the Great Bridge is going forward. It will be finished in one year, and will cost $2,000,000.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

It is said that Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, author, actor and manager, is engaged on a Christmas story, which will be published in handsome style in good time for the holidays.

Mrs. MARY J. WALKER, and not Mrs. *Dr.* MARY J. WALKER, is the editor of a "reform" paper in Chicago. Mrs. Dr. WALKER resides in this City.

J. H. APPLETON, of Portland, Me., has been elected Professor of Chemistry of Brown University.

Prof. PERRY, of Williams, will deliver before the junior class, the present term, forty new lectures on the Constitution.

Rev. D. D. BOYNTON, of Waukegan, Ill., has received a legacy of $100,000 from a deceased gentleman of Chicago. It was to have been the portion of a lady to whom Mr. BOYNTON was engaged to be married, and who died not long since.

List of Americans registered at the banking offices of J. W. TUCKER & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, for the week ending Oct. 15: C. D. Wood and family, George Kemp and family, John Taylor Johnston and lady, New-York; Ogden E. Edwards and family, Manilla; Mrs. A. Read and family, New-York; Mrs. J. Latimer Tompkins, Baltimore; Miss Clementina Tompkins, Mrs. Schliecker, Washington; A. P. Baldwin and lady, Thomas G. Davis, New-York; James M. Beebe, Charles and Miss Rosalie Carroll, Boston; Charles S. and E. M. Davison, Edward Harriman and lady, New-York; J. F. Von Arnim and family, Boston; James M. Ellis, New-York; Bray Smith, Samuel C. Bigelow, San Francisco; W. H. Smith and lady, H. A. Hurlbut, Mrs. E. N. Dwight, Mr. Stanley and Miss G. E. Dwight, Mrs. S. J. Bement, New-York; Dr. J. Paul Quinn and family, Mrs. Penn Gaskell, Philadelphia; Robert Gray, Erie, Penn.; Dr. S. P. and Miss M. P. Tuckermann, John L. Aspinwall, New-York; Thomas Balch and family, Philadelphia; Dr. J. D. Fitch and family, New-York; Samuel W. Ropes, Jr., Boston; Francis G. Young, New-York; Miss C. J. Young, Boston; William R. Remsen, Francis L. Leland, New-York; C. J. Paterson, Newark, N. J.; A. Bierstadt and lady, Henry A. Loop and family, George A. Hearn, J. Newton Sears and lady, A. H. Trowbridge and lady, F. Lawrence and lady, Gilbert S. Coddington, New-York; Pemberton Smith and lady, James V. Ingham, Philadelphia; George Dickinson, Boston; Mrs. J. Murdock, Mississippi; Mrs. J. B. and Miss Varnum, New-York; Miss Coburn, Mr. Heckie and lady, Boston; A. M. Bailey, London.

Appeal in Consequence of the Inundations in Switzerland.

The Honorable Federal Council of Switzerland, by letter of Oct. 14, announces to me the disastrous inundations which have lately taken place, principally in the Cantons of Tessin, St. Gall, Valais, Grisons and Uri, on account of the overflow of the Rhine, the Rhone and other rivers, causing ruin to many citizens.

Under such circumstances collections are being made in all the Cantons, and the Government of Switzerland orders me to solicit subscriptions for the above-mentioned sufferers from those charitable persons who wish to subscribe, and to send the amount received to the Honorable Federal Council of Switzerland, which I will not fail to do, being ready to receive such donations with thanks at my office, No. 23 John-street.

L. PH. DE LUZE,
Consul of Switzerland, at New-York.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 2, 1868.

The Mysterious Sickness in a Poughkeepsie School.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, Nov. 2.

Strange scenes were enacted at Bisbee's Military School near the Lower Landing, and in Main-street, Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock. At that hour Mr. BISBEE was in the building when he observed one of his students bent over endeavoring to vomit. Another pupil came up and informed him that one of the teachers was very sick and wished to see him, the pupil who brought the information leaving for the door. Scarcely, however, had he reached it when he, too, commenced vomiting. Mr. BISBEE becoming alarmed hastened to the teacher's room and found him vomiting freely. While attending him word was brought that Mrs. BISBEE had also been attacked with vomiting, and again Mr. BISBEE started on his errand of mercy, but, before he reached his wife's room, he, too, was attacked with vomiting. The matter now became serious. All over the building pupils were vomiting, while some were suddenly attacked with violent diarrhœa. It being the weekly holiday, a large number were promenading Main-street. They, too, were affected. One stood on a street corner, vomiting; another was reeling about on the sidewalk; a third was sitting on a curb-stone, and some were leaning against lamp-posts. People along the streets were impressed with the idea that a number of the pupils were on a disgraceful spree, and gossip picked up the rumor as true and carried it from one end of the city to the other. In the meantime Dr. JOHN C. PAYNE had been sent for and had arrived at the school, where, together with Dr. AVERY, everything was done to alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted. Powerful medicine was given those at the school and wagons were sent about the city to pick up the sick pupils abroad. At 8 o'clock in the evening the panic and sickness had subsided, and quiet once more reigned about the premises. It is believed that there was something about the head-cheese, which was partaken of freely by all at the dinner table, that caused the disturbance. Mr. BISBEE states that it was made of good fresh meat under the immediate supervision of Mrs. BISBEE. That being the case we are of the opinion that some evil-disposed wag knows more about the trouble than he is willing to tell. Altogether about sixty pupils were affected.

"I have used a Bartlett sewing-machine for two years, and would not exchange it for any other machine."—[Mrs. KENNETH RAYNOR, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1868.]—*Tribune.*

The Wooster-st. Fire—Another Card for Herring's Safe.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1868.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway:

GENTLEMEN: The Safe of your manufacture, HERRING's patent, which we purchased from you about three years ago, went through the fire on our premises last night, and, after twelve hours' exposure, has been taken from the ruins. The buildings we occupied, Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st., 50 feet front by 100 feet deep, and five stories in height, exclusive of the basement, made a fierce and destructive fire; everything in the building was destroyed. We have just opened the Safe, and can testify to its fire-proof quality, as we find all our books, papers and money safe and unharmed by fire. We shall want another when we get a new place of business, and shall have none but your Champion.

J. & W. LYALL.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, the victor at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New-York, and Exposition Universelle, Paris, and winner of the wager of 30,000 francs at the great international contest.

Manufactured by
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
New-Orleans.

—*Advertisement.*

Raymond's Clothing for Boys and Men,

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

Stock is large, new, and unrivaled for cheapness.

None but well-made garments offered.

But one price is asked.

Satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser.

—*Advertisement.*

Good Advice.

Let our possessions be what they may—marble palaces, broad-lands, magnificent plate, or caskets of "precious stones"—they all sink in the balance against Heaven's great boon, HEALTH, and they cannot be enjoyed without it. And yet how little is it valued, and how carelessly preserved. The laws of nature cannot be violated with impunity. Night revelry, luxurious living, irregularity of meals and a disordered appetite, will gradually destroy the power and activity of the stomach. How many ladies and gentlemen eat and drink disease at late suppers, and arise in the morning with headache, loss of appetite, feeling languid and unrefreshed. There can be no medical remedy that will turn lead into food, or poisoned drinks into nutriment, but medical science can assist nature, supply exhausted fluids and to a great extent correct the effects of disease. In all cases such as the above, we recommend PLANTATION BITTERS. You will find them just the thing—at the same time a most delicious tonic and appetizer.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.—*Advertisement.*

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Dry Verzenay.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

"VERMONT SPRING" WATER.—More wonderful cures. See pamphlets. J. F. HENRY, No. 21 Park-row, and SAXE & Co., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.—*Adv't.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "common cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES, afford instant relief.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Dyspepsia Tablets

Cure indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. Sold by the druggists. Price fifty cents per box. S. G. WELLING.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company have removed to their New Store, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

GILLESPIE—MCMASTER.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, in Christ Church, Ballston Spa, N. Y., by Rev. George Worthington, Rector of St. John's Church, Detroit, Mich., FRANCES RHOBIE, daughter of R. P. McMaster, of New-Orleans, La., to Lieut.-Col. GEORGE L. GILLESPIE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

GAIR—EYRE.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, by Rev. D. N. Packier, ROBERT GAIR to EMMA E. EYRE, all of this City.

GALLATIN—DAWSON.—On Saturday, Oct. 31, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. W. H. Neilson, JAMES GALLATIN, Jr., to ELIZABETH H., daughter of the late Benjamin F. Dawson.

HOOKER—RUSSELL.—In St. Mark's Church, New-Britain, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 29, by Rev. L. B. Baldwin, assisted by Rev. Joseph Brewster and Rev. F. T. Russell, FRANK H. HOOKER, of New-Orleans, La., (formerly of New-Haven,) to GRACE, daughter of Henry E. Russell, Esq., of New-Britain.

MORGAN—HOYT.—At Staatsburg, Dutchess County, on Saturday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Dr. Purdy, WILLIAM D. MORGAN, of New-York, to ANGELICA LIVINGSTON, daughter of Lydig M. Hoyt.

NEEDHAM—MONTROSS.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, CHARLES A. NEEDHAM to FANNY, daughter of Wm. Montross, all of this City.

RODMAN—HOWARD.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 28, at St. George's Church, Astoria, by Rev. Dr. Harris, Rev. WASHINGTON RODMAN, of West Farms, to Mrs. HENRIETTA HOWARD, daughter of the late Henry F. Blackwell, of Astoria.

SWAN—VREELAND.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 2, by Rev. Samuel T. Spear, D. D., JOSEPH L. SWAN to EMMA VREELAND. No cards.

WESTERVELT—WOODRUFF.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. Kempshall, S. ROBERT WESTERVELT to ANNA M., youngest daughter of Archibald Woodruff, Esq.

DIED.

BRONSON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 1, FREDERIC BRONSON, in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at Grace Church on Wednesday morning, Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COIT.—On Sunday, Nov. 1, suddenly, at his residence in Clinton-place, in this City, HENRY A. COIT, aged 68 years.

Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 4, at 10 A. M., at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st. His relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

CONKLING.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 24, suddenly, at Exeter, N. H., JONAS EDWIN CONKLING, formerly of this City, in the 35th year of his age, son of the late Jonas Conkling, of this City.

FONTANE.—At White Plains, on Sunday, Nov. 1, ANNA FONTANE, relict of R. D. Fontane, of St. Augustine, Fla.

The funeral will take place from the Episcopal Church, White Plains, on Wednesday at 1 o'clock. Cars by the Harlem Railroad leave 26th-st. at 11 o'clock A. M.

GUNTHER.—On Friday afternoon, Oct. 30, CHRISTIAN G. GUNTHER, senior partner of the firm of C. G. Gunther & Sons, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family and those of his sons, C. Godfrey, John C., Wm. Henry and F. Frederick Gunther, and of his son-in-law, G. H. Witthaus, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av., on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 1 P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

KERR.—On Sunday, Nov. 1, JOSEPH H. KERR, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, John Kerr, No. 32 East 26th-st., on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

LUDLAM.—On Saturday, Oct. 31, WILLIE S., infant son of Fitch R. and Lillie E. Ludlam, aged 1 year and 2 months.

☞ Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore papers please copy.

NOTT.—On Monday, Nov. 2, of pneumonia, CHARITY B. NOTT, wife of Hiram Nott.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 331 East 17th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Round Hill, Conn., for interment on Wednesday.

PARMELEE.—On Saturday, Oct. 31, D. C. PARMELEE, aged 48 years.

Funeral services at his residence, No. 275 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, L. I., this day, (Tuesday,) Nov. 3, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

STANTON.—On Monday, Nov. 2, THOMAS NELSON STANTON, aged 40 years.

The remains will be taken by the 12 M. train, Shore Line, to Westerly, R. I., for interment.

SOMMERS.—On Saturday, Oct. 31, ELIZA B., wife of Rev. Charles G. Sommers, D. D., in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 17 St. Mark's-place, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

WIGHTMAN.—On Saturday, Oct. 31, FANNIE M., wife of Joseph H. Wightman, and daughter of Chas. E. Gardner, aged 23 years, 2 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Presbyterian Church, South Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives will meet at the residence of her parents, Prospect-st., South Orange, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Interment at Fairmount Cemetery. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8 and 9½ o'clock A. M.

GUNTHER.—At a meeting of the fur trade, held at the office of L. J. & I. Phillips & Co., on the 2d of November, 1868, to express the sense of the members of the fur trade on the decease of CHRISTIAN G. GUNTHER, Mr. James Chase was called to the chair and Mr. Samuel Markwald appointed Secretary. On motion Messrs. H. Moore, M. M. Backus and William Banta were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to call from this life CHRISTIAN G. GUNTHER, in the fullness of his years; and,

Whereas, It is proper that we should, on such an occasion, pause in our ordinary vocations to mark our sense of the respect due to the memory of one who, during his mercantile career of over half a century, has been distinguished for upright dealing, unvarying integrity and all the qualities which shed honor on the character of a merchant; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the fur trade of the City of New-York, deeply regret the loss which the community has sustained in the death of CHRISTIAN G. GUNTHER, and we tender our sincere and respectful sympathy to his bereaved family; and further,

Resolved, That we close our several places of business at 12 M. to-morrow, and attend his funeral, and thus render a tribute of recognition to his many virtues.

Resolved, That these resolutions, signed by the officers of this meeting, be published in the several daily papers of this City, and a copy of the same transmitted to the widow and relatives of the deceased.

JAMES CHASE, Chairman.
SAMUEL MARKWALD, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

For more than a year past, a man giving his name as "Davis" has been going about the City ordering goods, &c., of merchants, traders and mechanics, in my name. So many have been put to loss and inconvenience through this man, I feel compelled again to warn all persons against him. He is entirely unknown to me, and makes use of my name only to commit fraud upon others.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICANS, REMEMBER,

ISAAC J. OLIVER

IS YOUR CANDIDATE

FOR SUPERVISOR.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Assembly,
JAMES M. THOMSON, JR.

NICHOLS H. BABCOCK,
REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
FOR ASSEMBLY, TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Gen. Sigel having peremptorily declined, for reasons satisfactory to the Committee, the undersigned Chairmen of the County Conventions, after consultation with prominent Union men, nominate HORACE GREELEY for the office of Register of the County of New-York.

GEORGE W. BLUNT,
Chairman of the 22d-st. Convention.
RUFUS F. ANDREWS,
Chairman of Conference Com. of 23d-st. Convention.

CANDIDATE FOR SUPERVISOR,
JOHN W. CHANLER.

UNITED UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Congress,
Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards,
GEORGE STARR.
WM. ORTON, Chairman.
A. H. KEECH, A. M. EAGLESON, } Secretaries.
HUGH GARDNER, Chairman.
GEO. E. HILL, GEO. H. MACKEY, } Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY, FIFTH DISTRICT,
WILLIAM C. HANNA.
SAMUEL NASH, ELLERY DENNISON, } Chairmen.
EDWARD HALLOCK, W. J. JEROLEMON, } Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
EIGHTH DISTRICT,
Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.
For Congress:
WILLIAM LAIMBEER.
E. C. COWDIN, Chairman of Convention.
J. W. ANDERSON, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Electors of the Fifth Assembly District will please take notice that WILLIAM C. HANNA will remain a candidate for Member of Assembly until the close of the polls. All the reports to the contrary are false, and only intended to deceive and mislead. If my friends will support me with the same good faith with which I am running, I can be elected.

WILLIAM C. HANNA.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
for Assembly,
Seventh Assembly District,
JAMES A. RICHMOND.
J. F. J. GUNNING, Secretary.
GEO. E. HILL, Chairman.

UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Assembly.
J. SOLIS RITTERBAND.
JAMES JACKSON, W. W. WHITNEY, Secretaries.
GEORGE WILKINSON, NELSON D. THAYER, Chairmen.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.
FOR SUPERVISOR:
JOHN WINTHROP CHANLER.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
SIXTEENTH WARD.
For member of Assembly, ALEXANDER McLEOD.
GEORGE W. TYLER, THOMAS DRUMMOND, } Secretaries.
JOHN PULLIS, President.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY, NINETEENTH DISTRICT,
RICHARD H. GREENE.

CANDIDATE FOR SUPERVISOR,
JOHN W. CHANLER.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For member of Assembly, Eleventh District,
JOHN V. GRIDLEY.
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
Chairman Nominating Committee.
C. C. PINCKNEY, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, SIXTEENTH WARD.—I take this method of notifying my friends that I am, and intend to remain, a candidate for the Legislature until sunset to-day.
ASAHEL R. HERRICK.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1868.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For Member of Assembly, Fifteenth Assembly District,
JAMES H. ANDERSON.
J. L. COUENHOVEN, Chairman.
J. R. QUACKENBUSH, Secretary.

THE REGULAR DEMOCRATIC, AND the only Mozart and Constitutional Union nomination for Twentieth Assembly District, Nineteenth Ward,
DANIEL B. NORTHRUP.
By order of the several Committees.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT Union Republican Nomination.
For Assembly,
SPENCER KIRBY.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Assembly:
ROBERT C. BROWN.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION Republican nomination. For Assembly,
DANIEL S. RIDDLE.

CANDIDATE FOR SUPERVISOR,
JOHN W. CHANLER.

FINANCIAL.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

Office No. 135 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICES: 1227 Broadway, New-York, 151 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

Cash Capital,	$2,000,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1868,	3,730,981 60
Liabilities,	126,453 15

A deduction from the Premium, equal to the Commission formerly paid, will be made to all parties insuring City risks without the intervention of a broker

Policies issued payable in Gold, if desired.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Secretary.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT. SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR COIN, at market rate.

Persons depositing with us may check at sight, same as with City Banks.

Advances made to dealers on approved collaterals on favorable terms.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

U. S. Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Loans negotiated.

OFFICE OF THE ISTHMUS CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1868.—Books of subscription for the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened on and after Monday, the second day of November next, at the office of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, No. 170 Broadway.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
CORNELIUS K. GARRISON,
WILLIAM B. DUNCAN,
RICHARD SCHELL,
Commissioners.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING SINKING FUND Convertible Bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day been designated by lot for redemption, numbered as follows: 444, 495, 549, 720, 740, 759, 791, 981, of $1,000 each, Nos. 2, 9, 63, of $500 each.

According to the terms of the Sinking Fund, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The Agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., are ready to pay them on presentation and surrender.

ISAAC H. KNOX,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Commissioners.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

THEO. D. WARREN, Acting Cashier.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, OFFICE NOS. 23 AND 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books of subscription (on the terms heretofore proposed) to the shares of the East India Telegraph Company will be closed on the 20th of November.

By order, GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	113⅝	114	5-20 Coupon, '67..	110⅝	110¾
Coupon, 1881......	115	115⅝	5-20 Coupon, '68..	110¾	111
5-20 Reg., '62..	106½	106¾	10-40 Registered..	104	104⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62..	109¾	109⅞	10-40 Coupon......	105⅜	106
5-20 Coupon, '64..	107¾	107⅞	U. S. Cur. Pacific	99⅜	99⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65..	107⅜	107⅝	Gold..	133⅛	133⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, New..	110¼	110⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FOUR per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD.
FIRST MORTGAGE.
20 YEARS' 7 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. COUPONS DUE FIRST OF JANUARY AND JULY.

The entire line of road constructed, and to be constructed is, from Vallejo to Sacramento, 60 miles, (forming the only direct connection between the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads with the waters of the Bay of San Francisco,) and from Davis' Junction to Marysville, 45 miles, making a total of 105 miles. The road is finished to within seven miles of Sacramento, and will be in operation to that city next month. The Marysville branch, 45 miles, is in process of construction, the grading nearly completed, with one-third of the iron on hand, and the balance purchased and on the way, and will be laid, and the whole road completed early the coming Spring.

The road is fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The earnings for the month of September on 46½ miles then in operation was $17,5(0, gold, exclusive of all construction traffic.

The total amount of bonds authorized to be issued is $2,250,000, or less than $22,000 per mile. The net receipts now are more than double the interest on the whole issue of Bonds, and when the road is completed it is estimated they will reach $125,000, gold, per month. These Bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company, including the lands at Vallejo, which are very valuable.

We offer a limited amount of these Bonds at par and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on approved collaterals.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT—ORANGE AND NEWARK HORSE CAR RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, DUE IN 1888; PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, 7 PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY. THE ABOVE SECURITIES CAN BE REGISTERED IF DESIRED.

For sale by M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, on Monday, Nov. 9, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M. Due notice of the reopening of the transfer-books will be hereafter given.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO., No. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1868.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE TO THIS Company of $100,000 of its bonds, maturing in 1875, ex November interest, for account of sinking fund, will be received at this office until Nov. 10, inst., inclusive.

Holders of such bonds desiring to sell will please submit their offers in writing, stating amount, and whether registered or coupon, and minimum price.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company held this day, O. D. MILDEBERGER was unanimously elected Secretary of this Company.

OCT. 27, 1868. DWIGHT JOHNSON, President.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS Preferred First Mortgage Bonds. Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Coupon Sinking Fund Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that day at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1868.

COUPONS OF MOUNT CARBON COAL and Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the office of GRANT & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

OFFICE SHAFER FARM OIL COMPANY, No. 28 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Trustees will be held at this office on SATURDAY, 7th November next, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

D. S. ARNOLD, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 24, 1868.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 ON SECOND mortgage bonds of Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

WANTED—THE USE OF $5,000 FOR FOUR months, average time, to be taken $1,000 each month, by parties of the highest respectability and responsibility, in completing contracts, for which fifty per cent. would be paid; a desirable opportunity. Address CONTRACTS, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COUPONS OF PEORIA CITY WATER BONDS, due Nov. 1, payable in New-York, will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner Wall and William-st.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI First Mortgage Gould Bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale, at a LOW PRICE, by S. SKAATS & BRO., No. 19 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., (free of all taxes,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th of November.

The transfer-books are closed until that date.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of November next, free of all taxes.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d day of November. By order. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared this day, payable on and after the first day of November next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed until Nov. 1.

GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., free of all taxes, will be paid on the 10th November next. Transfer-books closed until that date.

JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO HARBOR.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Pine Timber," will be received at this office until 11 A. M. FRIDAY, Nov. 20, 1868, for the following materials, viz.:

550 sticks white Canada Pine Timber, each 30 feet long and 12 inches square.

250 sticks white Canada Pine Timber, each 21 feet long and 12 inches square.

54,000 feet board measure, best quality, 3-inch Pine Plank, each 15 feet long.

20 sound White Oak snubbing posts, each 13 feet long and 16 inches square.

All the above timber and lumber to be of first quality, sawed and straight. The full and exact dimensions given will be strictly required; any other sizes will be rejected.

All to be delivered by the 15th of June, 1869, alongside the United States Pier in Oswego Harbor. All expenses involved in the proper measurement and inspection of the materials must be borne by the contractor.

The United States reserve the right to reject any or all bids. The proposals must be made upon blanks, which may be procured at this office and must be filled up as therein proposed for.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1868.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. J. MOUNT, Auctioneer.

BY WILMERDINGS & MOUNT.
MONDAY, Nov. 9.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
LARGE SALE OF A BANKRUPT'S STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

By order of John G. Davis, assignee in bankruptcy of Brinckerhoff & Hoyt.

Consisting of linen handkerchiefs, printed border, foulard and fancy handkerchiefs, silk cravats, woolen and broche shawls, skirts, quilts, drapery muslins, linen goods, white linens, white goods in great variety, vail barege, dress goods of various descriptions, merinoes, mohair, lustres, alpacas, robes, marcelines, dress and black silks, corsets, woolen goods of all kinds, and piece goods generally contained in a jobber's stock.

Also,
hosiery goods of all kinds; gloves, shirts, drawers, merino vests, furnishing goods in a large and great variety; shirt-fronts, collars, &c.

Also,
buttons of all kinds; gimps, trimmings, hair-nets, ruffings, frillings, &c.

Also,
ribbons of all kinds; galloons, bindings, velvet ribbons.

Also,
laces, lace goods, edgings, insertings, valenciennes, &c.

Also,
store and office implements.

Catalogues on the morning of sale.

LARGE SALE OF BLANKETS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at Clothing Depot, Armory-square, on MONDAY, Nov. 9, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., a quantity of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, unfit for issue, and Army Blankets not required, as follows:

42,000	Gray Blankets, new.
2,000	Great Coats, foot.
3,200	Artillery Uniform Coats.
1,200	Great Coats, mounted.
2,000	Infantry Uniform Coats.
1,000	Sack Coats.

Forage Caps, Tents, Bed Sacks, Axes, Mess Pans, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Cash deposit will be required, as heretofore, on day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Q. M. General, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, E-street, between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Bedding and Clothing, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:

10,000	gray blankets.
10,000	bed sacks.
25,000	pillow-ticks.
20,000	pairs woolen socks.
15,000	gowns.
15,000	slippers.

The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND, Ass't Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

693,200 DOLLARS. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SPECIAL SALE OF BONDS, BY ORDER OF H. R. HULBURD, ESQ., COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY OF THE U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, 1868, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building:) $693,200 United States Government Registered Bonds, embracing 5-20s, 10-40s and 6s, of 1862, 1864, 1868 and 1881. These bonds are to be sold for the redemption of various National Banks failed, and now in the hands of receivers for liquidation.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. on the day of sale and the balance on the following day, when the securities will be delivered to the purchaser at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

CRANFORD, N. J.—BY A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1868, absolute sale of 200 villa plots, at Cranford, 16 miles from New-York, by the C. R. R. of New-Jersey. These lots are handsomely situated on an elevation commanding fine views of the mountains and the surrounding country, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad station. Cranford is a growing town, 45 minutes from New-York, and four miles from Elizabeth, and is well supplied with good churches, schools and stores. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. on the day of sale, at 11 A. M. Refreshments served on the grounds before the sale. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON WEST 25TH-ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 25TH-ST.—The handsome four-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot No. 245 West 25th-st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs. House is 20 by about 50 feet in depth, in perfect order, and has all conveniences, with independent walls both sides; lot 20x98 feet 9 inches. The property is rented until May 1, 1869, at $3,000 per annum, with privilege of side-light on easterly wall.

For maps and permits apply to the auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PROVISION UTENSILS AT AUCTION—The stock of a pork-packing establishment.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, 1868, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, Nos. 517, 519, 521, 523 and 525 West 32d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., one boiler, nearly new; steam engine and hoisting apparatus, tanks, lard-presses and coolers, beam scales and weights, oil-casks, blocks, tables, &c. The stock of an establishment retiring from business.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 135 West 14th-st., near 7th-av., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree, made at a stated term of said Court, held in the City of New-York on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein, will sell at public auction, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described property and real estate, that is to say: All that certain messuage or building and lot of ground situate on the northeasterly side of Wall-street, in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and which in the deed therefor from Esther Minturn, widow of Jonas Minturn, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to the Seaman's Bank for Savings, in the City of New-York, bearing date the 16th day of August, in the year 1845, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 464 of Conveyances, at page 445, are described as follows: Beginning on the northeasterly side of Wall-street at the most westerly corner of said lot, and running thence northeasterly along the southeasterly line (the same being the centre of the party wall between the two storehouses) of the lot of ground now or late belonging to the heirs of Harman Hendricks, deceased, fifty-five feet and two inches; thence southeasterly along the same lot, ten feet; thence northeasterly along the same sixteen feet and six inches; thence southeasterly along the same lot three feet and six inches; thence southwesterly along a lot of ground now or late belonging to the heirs of John Gardner, deceased, eight feet; thence southeasterly along the same lot six feet and four inches to the corner of an alley or passage way hereinafter mentioned; thence southwesterly along the said alley sixty-two feet to Wall-st. aforesaid, and thence northwesterly along Wall-street nineteen feet six and one half inches to the place of beginning, with the right or privilege of an alley or gangway about three feet in width between the said storehouse and lot of ground hereby conveyed and the Tontine Coffee House, as by reference to a map or plan of the said lot and alley, by way of illustration colored green, and annexed to a certain deed executed by Moses L. Moses, executor of Isaac Moses and Requa Moses to Thomas Franklin and Jonas Minturn, bearing date the 4th day of November, 1818, and recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 133 of Conveyances, page 117, will fully appear, excepting and reserving, however, to the aforesaid Seaman's Bank for Savings, their successors and assigns forever from the said premises, as above described, the yard of and belonging to the said premises, except a strip thereof on the southeasterly side thereof, which is ten feet and nine inches in length on each side, and six feet in width throughout, be the same more or less, and except also the right of way to the said strip across that portion of the said yard, which is hereby reserved from the back door of said building to the said strip, and which said strip and right of way are included in and form part and parcel of the grant and conveyance hereby made, and further excepting and reserving to the said Seaman's Bank, their successors and assigns forever the use of the sewer and the right to connect therewith, leading through or across the said strip to the sewer, which passes under and along the alley on the southeasterly side of the said premises, and which latter sewer leads into the main sewer running through Wall-street, and otherwise reserving and excepting to the said Seaman's Bank, their successors and assigns forever, at their option, the right to carry a pipe through or across the said strip connecting with the said sewers in the alley, and thereby with the main sewer in Wall-street and the right to the use of the said sewers in the said alley and in Wall-street, the said party wall having been discontinued on the erection of a new building on the lot adjoining the said premises hereby conveyed on the westerly side thereof by the said Seaman's Bank, who erected an independent wall thereto, so as to enlarge the width of the premises hereby conveyed, to the extent of, the half of the said party-wall, that is to say, six inches, be the same more or less, attending to the easterly side of the said independent wall, being same premises conveyed by Helen Hall and Willis Hall to said Edwards Hall, by deed dated May 16, 1861, and recorded in Register's Office, City and County of New-York, in Liber 844 of Cons., p. 5.2, on Feb. 17, 1864.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1868.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Terms at sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree made at a stated term of said Court held in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein will sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property and real estate, that is to say: All that certain piece or parcel of ground with the buildings thereon, situated on the northeasterly corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, particularly described as follows, viz.: beginning at the northeasterly corner of Broadway, as recently widened and straightened, and Thirty-second-street; thence running northerly in front along the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-three feet nine inches to the northerly boundary line of to what was formerly the Allen or Slidell property, so called; thence running easterly along the northerly boundary of the said Slidell or Allen property, seventy-three feet six inches, to a point which on a line drawn at right angles with Third-second-street, is distant seventy-five feet three inches from the northerly side of Thirty-second-street; thence running northerly on a line at right angles with Thirty-second-street, twenty-three feet six inches to the centre of the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets; thence running easterly along the said centre of the block fifty feet to the westerly line of land now, or late of one Daniel Schoonmaker, and thence running southerly at right angles with Thirty-second-street, and along the said westerly line of land now or late of Schoonmaker, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, and thence westerly in front along Thirty-second-street, ninety-nine feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being subject also to the party wall agreement heretofore made with said Schoonmaker.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1868.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Terms at sale.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.

1.000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell at store No. 7 College-place, between Murray and Barclay sts., WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M., A great variety of SEASONABLE GOODS.

Auction sales every WEDNESDAY MORNING during the year, ALWAYS BY CATALOGUE.

COOPER & LATIMER, Auctioneers, Late clerks with J. C. McGuire & Co., southwest corner of Pennsylvania-av. and 11th-st., Star Building.

VALUABLE FOUNDRY AT AUCTION.—We will sell at public auction on the premises on the 12th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., that valuable property situated in the City of Washington, D. C., and known as the "Eagle Iron Works."

This property is located in the business centre of the city and contains 2,000 square feet of ground, with machine, pattern, blacksmith and boiler shops, and also a first-class foundry, including all the necessary machines, tools, patterns and fixtures for an establishment of this kind.

Terms made known at sale. All conveyances and revenue stamps at the cost of the purchaser. A cash deposit required at time of sale.

COOPER & LATIMER, Auctioneers, Washington, D. C.

THOS. VEITCH, Auctioneer, Office, No. 115 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1868, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, At 12 M., Under the direction of Thos. C. Fields, Esq., Referee, THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY, STORE AND LOT, NO. 111 BOWERY.

Terms made known on day of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

The large and elegant collection of high-class modern oil-paintings, comprising the entire gallery of A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., is now open for FREE EXHIBITION, at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, and will be sold at auction by MINER & BARKER, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 19 and 20, at 7½ o'clock.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WEST SIDE PROPERTY AT AUCTION, Nov. 10, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO. An elegant full-size independent brown-stone house, on north side of 71st-st., 350 feet distant from the Central Park. This property overlooks the Park, and is within a few steps of the mineral springs, the skating pond, lake, Terrace, Ramble, Mall, music grounds, horseback road, children's play grounds, Circle, Boulevard, &c.; lot 25x102, with stable on rear. Maps at No. 7 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.—GEORGE COOK will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 1 1 Liberty-st., genteel, new and second-hand furniture, &c., removed for convenience of sale; also, at same time, clocks, bronzes, parians, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale.

R. FURMAN, Auctioneer, No. 125 Mercer-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURniture at owners' residences and at my salesroom weekly.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree, made at a stated term of said Court, held in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above-entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein, will sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property and real estate, that is to say: All those three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and distinguished by the numbers 1 (one,) 3 (three) and 4, (four,) and map of four lots of ground situated in the First Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of Harman Hendricks, deceased, surveyed January, 1846, by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor. Said lot, number 1, (one,) is bounded and contains as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the easterly side of New-st., forty-six feet seven inches, northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of New-st. and the northerly side of Exchange-place, and running thence easterly along land of —— Schermerhorn, twenty-four feet nine inches, to lot No. 3 on said map; thence northerly along the westerly line of lot No. 3 eight feet nine inches; thence westerly along the northerly line of lot No. 3 thirty-three feet to lands belonging to —— Adee; thence northeasterly along said lands of —— Adee twenty feet eight inches; thence westerly sixty feet ten inches to the easterly side of New-st., and thence southerly along New-st. thirty feet two inches to the point or place of beginning; being known by the street number 22 and 24 New-st.; said lots number 3, (three, and 4, (four,) taken together, are bounded and contain as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Exchange-place twenty-three feet three inches east of the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of New-st. with the northerly side of Exchange-place, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Exchange-place forty-eight feet nine inches, to land now or late of the estate of Nathaniel Prime; thence northerly along said land of Prime twenty feet six inches; thence westerly along said Prime's land nineteen feet eight inches; thence northerly along said Prime's land ten feet four inches; thence easterly along said Prime's land four feet four inches; thence northerly along said Prime's land nineteen feet three inches to the southerly line of lands of —— Adee; thence westerly along said —— Adee's lands three feet eight inches; thence northerly along the westerly side of Adee's land six feet three inches to the southerly line of lot No. 1 on said map; thence westerly along the southerly line of lot No. 1 thirty-three feet; thence southerly along the line of lot No. 1 and the easterly line of land of —— Schermerhorn thirty-two feet five inches; thence easterly one foot, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Schermerhorn's land and lot No. 2 on said map, thirty-two feet seven inches to the northerly side of Exchange-place and the point or place of beginning: Being known by the street numbers 65 and 67 Exchange-place; be the several dimensions and distances more or less.

And also, at the same time and place, I shall sell in manner aforesaid, the unexpired term of fifteen years and six months, from Nov. 1, 1868, of a certain lease of all that certain store and warehouse situate on the westerly side of Broad-st., between Exchange-place and Wall-st., in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and now known and distinguished by the street number 24 Broad-st., aforesaid, said lease having been made by George T. Adee to Ezra R. Goodridge and Franklin F. Randolph and Francis Goodridge, composing the firm of Ezra R. Goodridge & Co., bearing date Dec. 26, 1863, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the City of New-York in Liber 890 of Cons., page 599, Feb. 10, 1864.—Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1868.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Terms at sale.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD MORGENTHEIM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Bernhard Morgentheim, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of November, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of October, 1868.

n3-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN GRUNTAL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Herman Gruntal, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of October, 1868.

n3-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD MARTINDALE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 31st October, 1868.

n3-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,448.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. HARLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John P. HARLEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of October, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

n3-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,502.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID T. THOMPSON and HENRY W. THOMPSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David T. Thompson and Henry W. Thompson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1868.

n3-law3wTu* WILLIAM J. SUGDEN, No. 94 East Houston-st., New-York City, Assignee.

NO. 1,512.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHESTER O'NEILL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Chester O'Neill, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of November, A. D. 1868. HENRY C. DENISON, Assignee.

n3-law3wTu* No. 293 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. FISKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John A. Fiske, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York 23d day of September, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

o27-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CORNELIUS VREELAND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cornelius Vreeland, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1868. ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

o20-law3wTu* No. 34 Pine-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK W. LEGGETT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSIAH C. WATERS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JANVIER LE DUC, of the Town of Edgewater, in the County of Richmond and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DEWITT C. HALL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 2, 1868.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. HASBROUCK and CHARLES C. PETERS, composing the copartnership firm of Hasbrouck & Peters, of the City of New-York, bankrupts, in bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Charles B. Hasbrouck and Charles C. Peters, composing the copartnership firm of Hasbrouck & Peters, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors; and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the City of New-York, in said district, at No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the registers in bankruptcy of said Court.—Dated Oct. 29, 1868.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. MEYER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John P. Meyer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1868.

n3-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. DODGE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John C. Dodge, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of November, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of October, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

H. C. PLATT, Attorney for Petitioner.

o27-law3wTu* No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL P. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel P. Williams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of October, 1868.

o20-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS SIMONS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Morris Simons, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner Nassau,) Room Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of October, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

o20-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CLINT ROUDEBUSH, bankrupt.—No. 1,388.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Clint Roudebush, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of November, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of October, 1868.

o27-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN Q. KELLOGG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John Q. Kellogg, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of November, 1868 at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of October, 1868.

o2 -law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD D. BARLOW, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Richard D. Barlow, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of October, 1868.

o27-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP LEWIS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Philip Lewis, of San Francisco, California, having carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of September, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

o20-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY VOGEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 30th day of October, 1868.—The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate and effects of Henry Vogel, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

CRAWFORD T. TILLINGHAST, No. 114 Duane-st., City of New-York.
CHURCHILL H. CUTTING, No 115 Franklin-st., City of New-York,

n3-law3wTu* Assignees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN R. POST and THOMAS W. LADD, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 19th day October, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Stephen R. Post and Thomas W. Ladd, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

o27-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph H. Williams, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1868.

THOMAS STEVENSON, Assignee.

o27-law3wTu* No. 27 Wall-st., New-York City.

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED,

NEW STRIPED PARIS SKIRTINGS
in every desirable combination of colors.

NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH SERGES FOR SUITS,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES.

NEW PARIS MOIRE-ANTIQUES,
in all the new colors, at $3 per yard, worth $5.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Robes, Robes de nuit, Chemises, Skirts, Waists, Corsets, Corset-covers and undergarments of every description.

Children's Dresses, Skirts, Undergarments, Sacques, Hats and Caps.

Boys' Suits, Coats, Blouses, &c. Infants' Wardrobes. Bridal Trousseaux.

A large lot of Children's Cloaks and Sacques at half price.

SWISS PARTY DRESSES,
Beautifully trimmed, on hand or to order.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS,
BASQUES, &c., &c.
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
TRAVELING SHAWLS,
CARRIAGE RUGS, &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
a lot of
WINTER BASQUES AND SACQUES,
REDUCED FROM $30 AND $40 TO $15.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Rich Paris Silks, Black, Plain and Fancy, including all the new shades for evening wear; Velvets in all colors and widths; Satins, &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

ALSO,

French and English Dress Goods, including Empress and Biarritz Cloths, Poplins, Epinglines, Imperial Cords, French Merino, Alpacas, Mohairs, &c.,

AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.

A full assortment of Bombazines, Serges, Australian Crapes, Tamises, Poplins, Biaritz and Empress Cloths, Mohairs, Alpacas, Delaines, Prints, &c., &c., at low prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

HOSIERY & GLOVES.

Courvoisier's celebrated Kid Gloves; low-priced Kid Gloves; Lined Kid Gloves.

Dogskin and Wool Gloves for Winter.

Cartwright & Warner's celebrated Hosiery of our own importation; French Hosiery: Silk, Silk and Wool and All Wool Shirts and Drawers; Suspenders, Cravats, Collars, &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

FANCY CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

Velveteens, Plushes, &c., &c., the finest assortment ever offered.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

Shawls, Flouncings, Fichus, Point Lace Sets, Barbes, Parasol Covers, Handkerchiefs, Trimming Laces; Paris Embroidered Sets, Inserting, &c., &c.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 641 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Tambour and Nottingham Lace Curtains, Vestibule Laces, Muslin Draperies, Damasks, Reps, Terrys, Cords and Tassels, Bands, Loops, Cornices, Shades and Shade Holland Fixtures, &c., &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.

Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, Towels, Napkins, Counterpanes, Quilts, Tidies, &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, BEDDING, &C.,
(AT GRAND-ST. STORE ONLY,)
AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

We offer this day the cheapest goods shown since the commencement of the war.

BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS
nearly half the cost of importation.

Colored and Black Silk Velvets at $1 50 per yard.

Full line of Plushes, every color, cheap.

TWENTY SHILLING SATINS, BOTH BLACK and COLORS, at $1 50 per yard.

NEW FEATHERS, BIRDS OF PARADISE, FLOWERS, WREATHS, &c., &c.

Novelties in white and colored Laces greatly reduced.

New Dress Trimmings and Fringes.

LOT OF COLORED SILK RIBBON VELVETS at 50 cents on the dollar.

YANKEE NOTIONS, CORSETS, SKIRTS.

SPECIALTY—LEATHER SATCHELS, every size, about one-third below last week's prices.

CHEAP HOSIERY, LINED and other GLOVES, less than IMPORTER'S COST.

ALL OUR KID GLOVES REDUCED IN PRICE.

We have bargains in UNDERSHIRTS, SCARFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.

Also, a line of GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS about half regular prices.

OUR DEPARTMENTS are CROWDED with LAST WEEK'S PURCHASES at the various AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 209 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND ST. CHEAP STORE.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Everything new and desirable for
INFANTS, MISSES, BOYS and LADIES.
LARGEST and CHEAPEST STOCK in this City to select from, without exception.
BARGAINS IN WOVEN AND KNITTED WORSTED GOODS.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

M. A. DOUGLASS

Having returned from Paris, has now open an elegant and extensive assortment of CLOAKS, COSTUMES, TRIMMINGS, LACES, &c., &c.

No. 13 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

KID GLOV

We are selling the best twenty cents less than other houses, and excellent gloves at $1 and $1 25. Ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear; doeskin, cloth and silk gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 88. and 883 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
JOB LOTS FROM AUCTION TO-DAY!
CHEAP FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, VELVETS and SATINS.
WE CUT LENGTHS at PIECE PRICES.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

NEW-YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.

OFFICES—
No. 98 Duane-st. } New-York.
No. 752 Broadway }
Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

This old and well-known establishment are as usual prepared to DYE and CLEANSE, in their superior manner, ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods of every variety of fabric.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' VELVET BONNETS AND hats at cost to-day, on account of Grant's victory; that is certain. We wish to celebrate the day and give bargains. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby-st.
Established 1825.

Manufacturers of PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, HALL and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE of the latest styles and finish, suitable for City and country houses.

All goods guaranteed as represented.

Goods carefully packed for shipping.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

Great clearing-out sale; $250,000 worth on easy terms. Monthly payments taken. At A. GREENE & CO.'s, corner of 20th-st. and 8th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO DISTRICT CANVASSERS.

IN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, Oct. 17, 1868.

The following resolution, relative to returns for the November election, was adopted.

JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

Resolved, That the County of New-York be and is hereby divided, for the next election, into twelve Return Districts, as follows:

First District, composed of the First, Second, Third, and Fifth Wards.

Second District, composed of the Fourth and Sixth Wards.

Third District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards.

Fourth District, composed of the Tenth and Fourteenth Wards.

Fifth District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards.

Sixth District, composed of the Eighth and Ninth Wards.

Seventh District, composed of the Sixteenth Ward.

Eighth District, composed of the Fifteenth Ward.

Ninth District, composed of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards.

Tenth District, composed of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards.

Eleventh District, composed of the Twelfth Ward.

Twelfth District, composed of the Nineteenth Ward.

—and that the Chairman of each Board of Canvassers of the several Election Districts in each Return District shall return the original statements, together with a copy of the Poll List at the General Election, to be held in November, and deliver the same to the Supervisor who is herein designated for receiving the same.

The following named Supervisors are hereby designated to receive the original returns from the Canvassers of the said Return Districts respectively, as follows:

First District—Supervisor Henry Smith, at New Court-house.

Second District—Supervisor Walter Roche, at No. 514 Pearl-st.

Third District—Supervisor William M. Tweed, at No. 197 Henry-st.

Fourth District—Supervisor James Hayes, at No. 206 Elm-st.

Fifth District—Supervisor Gerson N. Herrman, at No. 297 East 10th-st.

Sixth District—Supervisor Andrew Bleakley, at New Court-house.

Seventh District—Supervisor Orison Blunt, at No. 118 9th-st.

Eighth District—Supervisor Sheridan Shook, at No. 243 West 34th-st.

Ninth District—Supervisor Andreas Willmann, at No. 247 East 21st-st.

Tenth District—Supervisor John Brice, at No. 422 West 33d-st.

Eleventh District—Supervisor Smith Ely, Jr., at No. 103 Gold-st.

Twelfth District—Supervisor John Fox, at New Court-house.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM, WARD'S ISLAND, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER THE DIrection of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, is now open for the reception of patients. A limited number can be provided with superior accommodations, at prices ranging from $5 to $15 per week. Further information may be obtained by addressing GEORGE KELLOCK, No. 1 Bond-st.

JAMES BOWEN,
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS:

Notice is hereby given, that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF MILTON A. FOWLER, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT BARKER, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Dexter Reynolds, Executor of said estate, at his residence, in the City of Albany, on or before the 25th day of March next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said Executor out of said estate.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1868.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Executor of said estate.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LEADING CLOTH HOUSE WISHES to engage for next year several experienced salesmen, who can sell at least one hundred thousand dollars each. With men having an established reputation, liberal arrangements will be made. Address Box No. 1,753 New-York Post Office, giving references and amount, location and character of trade.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, half interest in an established business: store, stock of goods and flour-mill; 24 hours by water from New-York. Apply at No. 12 Pine-st., Room No. 5.

BROADWAY HOTEL, BELOW 14TH-ST., 80 rooms, lease and furniture for sale, or to rent furnished; $15,000 to $25,000 required. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

To the People of the City of New-York:

We are on the eve of an important election. Intense excitement pervades the whole community. Unscrupulous, designing and dangerous men, political partisans, are resorting to extraordinary means to increase it. Gross and unfounded charges of fraud are made by them against those high in authority. Threats are made against naturalized citizens, and the authority of the Judges and the seal of the Supreme Court is defied. A Grand Jury of the United States Court, summoned through the agency of those who are in this scheme, has, as I have been informed, been induced, without that preliminary examination which is usual, and which is afforded by law for the protection of character, to find, in great haste and secrecy, bills of indictment against divers persons, for the purpose openly avowed of intimidating them in the discharge of their public duties. The United States Marshal, a violent political partisan, has assumed to himself the power and duty of appointing swarms of special deputies to take their places at the polls, and to threaten and awe the electors of the State of New-York in the exercise of their high privilege of casting their votes for the chief officers of the nation and State. It is the first time in the history of the country that United States Government officials have attempted to interfere with free elections in the Empire State, and the act is attended with danger.

Evidence is accumulating that the combination of dangerous men who have set on foot and thus far carried into execution these unusual and unjustifiable movements have done so for two purposes:

First—To conceal and cover their own schemes of fraud which they hope to consummate by the aid of untried or pardoned criminals.

Second—So to excite the masses of the people in this City who are opposed to them, as to lead them into acts of disorder and violent resistance.

In the exercise of my duty as Chief Magistrate of this City, I call upon all good people to unite in preventing the consummation of this scheme. Let them watch carefully the movements of those who seek to perpetrate great frauds, while they charge fraud upon others, and above all things let them see to it that there shall be no scenes of violence or disorder on the day of election. Perfect peace and order are essential to the welfare of the City, the prosperity of the State, and the maintenance of the rights of all the people.

Nothing but evil and calamity can come from any disturbance of the public peace. Those in authority and those out of it alike find their protection in the maintenance of law and the preservation of order. Let no citizen, however, be deterred by any threats or fears from the discharge of his duty at the polls or elsewhere, but let him assert his rights boldly, resolutely, and at the same time with calmness and dignity, and he will find his perfect protection under the laws and the lawfully constituted authorities of the State of New-York.

By virtue of authority vested in me by law, I hereby offer a reward of $100, to be paid on the arrest and conviction of any person charged with a violation of the Election laws of this State, and a like sum to be paid on the arrest and conviction of any person charged with intimidating, obstructing or defrauding any voter in the exercise of his right as an elector.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this 31st day of October, A. D. 1868.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

GOODSPEED'S GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PENS.—60 lines written with one pen of ink; no blotting; one dozen assorted samples sent for 25 cents; agents make $10 a day. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

STENCIL PLATES FOR UNITED STATES gaugers, distillers, rectifiers and compounders made at the shortest notice by the Stafford Manufacturing Company, No. 66 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTERS, SHELVING, DESKS, gas fixtures, &c. Apply at No. 318 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Nov. 14
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....SATURDAY, Nov. 28
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Dec. 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
MANHATTAN.........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
MINNESOTA.........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
COLORADO..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $35, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18
SCOTIA leaves........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
RUSSIA leaves........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2
CHINA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin..........$130
Second cabin..........80
Cabin passage to Paris..........145

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA.......Nov. 5 | SIBERIA.......Nov. 19
TARIFA........Nov. 12 | ALEPPO........Nov. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)....TUESDAY, Nov. 3
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, Nov. 7
CITY OF PARIS............SATURDAY, Nov. 14
ETNA (via Halifax).......TUESDAY, Nov. 17

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	33

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
BRITANNIA......Nov. 7 | IOWA..........Nov. 28
HIBERNIA.......Nov. 14 | COLUMBIA......Dec. 5
EUROPA.........Nov. 21 | CALEDONIA.....Dec. 12
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$250	$200	$140	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Nov. 9—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with the MONTANA, Capt. WEST.

Steamer leaving Nov. connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Dec. 3, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the A 1 Steamship
GEORGIA, Capt. SMITH,
on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

The steamer MERCEDITA will follow on SATURDAY, Nov. 7. For freight or passage apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other Line.
The favorite steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. D. CAULKINS,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR HAVANA, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The well known fast sailing steamship
YAZOO, Capt. HODGES,
will sail for the above port, from Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
No freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA.

The well known steamship
YAZOO, Capt. HODGES,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamers EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Nov. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Nov. 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Nov. 19.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, will leave SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 11 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Thursday.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $45 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamers via Panama.—Steamer ALASKA sails on MONDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 M. Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., until 4 P. M., SATURDAY, Nov. 7.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER..SATURDAY, Nov. 7
CORTES......NELSON..SATURDAY, Nov. 14

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, PREPARATORY AND POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS.
NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

Catalogues at the Institute, now open for pupils of all ages preparing for business or college. Progress rapid, and terms reasonable.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, 4th of November next.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., first house below Park-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

PACKARD'S EVENING SCHOOL,
Mortimer Building, corner of Broadway and 22d-st.

The evening classes of Packard's Business College will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, and continue during the Winter months. Special attention paid to writing, arithmetic and book-keeping.

The very best teachers employed. Call for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 11 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. Macaulay will be in town from Sept. 8.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see circular. Address as above.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO YOUNG GENTLEmen to join a class of pupils who are preparing for college, and a few young ladies to join a class for Latin, German, French, History and the higher English branches. Address Dr. CHAS. HINKEL, General Post Office, Box No. 1,153. Refers to Messrs. John J. Astor, Jr., August Belmont, Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Edmund H. Miller, John F. Purdy, A. C. Richards, Hon. Judge Daly, Rev. Henry Field, Rev. Dr. Osgood.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOURST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 152 East 22d-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to

JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

J. H. MORSE, A. M., GRADUATE OF Harvard, and of long experience as a teacher, will open MONDAY, Oct. 5, at Nos. 621 and 623 6th-av., a select English, Mathematical and Classical School for boys; number limited to twenty; highest references given. Address I. H. MORSE, No. 153 East 33d-st.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARATORY class for boys from 7 to 10 years of age; conducted by Mrs. Parrott and Professors, 42d-st. and Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—SPECIAL preparation for college. Refers by permission to the Faculties of Yale, Wesleyan and Rutgers.
S. T. FROST, Principal.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE New-York Infirmary, No. 126 2d-av., will open Nov. 2. For announcement apply to Dr. E. BLACKWELL, Secretary of the Faculty.

SHORTHAND PUPILS WANTED.—A newspaper reporter teaches phonography in ten private lessons for $10. Address SHORTHAND, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL—NO. 1,214 Broadway. Boys prepared for college or business. For references see circular.

MISS YOUNG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and masters, No. 1,214 Broadway. Gymnasium attached.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—English, French and German taught.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Nov. 2.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys. Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. Classical and commercial. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A MALE ASSISTANT IN ERASMUS Hall Academy, Flatbush, L. I.; he must possess tact and experience in school government and be thoroughly competent to instruct in vocal music and in all the branches of an English and mathematical education. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes. also for bridges

SCHWEITZER PATENT
BOLT COMPANY,
Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D., corner of Washington and Freeman sts.
H. S. TERBELL, Prest., No. 39 Walker-st. T. S. YOUNG, Treas'r, No. 120 Chambers-st.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED IN every variety; single, plain, gum, block and continuous gum; teeth on gold, platina, silver, aluminum, vulcanite, &c. CHARLES E. MENSCH, Dentist, No. 279 4th-av., near 22d-st. Twelve years' experience with Dr. Eagleton, New-York, and Dr. Marvin, Brooklyn.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, sickness; medicines for all diseases.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO gentlemen can have a superior second-story front room in a first-class house with a private family and excellent board at $30, in 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-square; another room additional, if desired, at reasonably increased price; unexceptionable references given and required. Address HOWARD, Box No. 3,345 Post Office.

LODGINGS WANTED WITHOUT BOARD.—For an elderly gentleman and his servant; two bedrooms and sitting-room, unfurnished; west of Broadway and 5th-av.; quiet, neat, and respectable; nothing wanted but the lodgings. Address, with description of rooms and terms (moderate), Box 6,686 Post Office.

CHOICE ROOMS AND A BEAUTIFUL parlor, handsomely furnished, for single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, without board, on reasonable terms, in that nice block between 3d and 2d avs., one block from Broadway; modern improvements; family private; references exchanged. No. 107 East 13th-st.

BOARD WANTED FOR A FAMILY, THREE adults and three children, (girls, under 9 years of age,) also nurse; rooms furnished or unfurnished; below 20th-st. and between 4th and 8th avs. preferred; references unexceptionable. Address, with full particulars, F. R., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to single gentlemen, with breakfast and supper if desired, in 29th-st., near Broadway; prices reasonable. Address Mrs. C. A., Station G, New-York Post Office.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS (UNFURNISHED) in a house occupied by the owner, between Washington-square and Murray Hill; only first-class location desired, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address Room No. 2 Brevoort House.

NO. 366 9TH-AV., NEAR 33D-ST.—AN American family have a very pleasant second floor to let, furnished, with board, together or in single rooms; a comfortable home guaranteed; terms moderate; references.

NO. 219 EAST NINETEENTH-STREET.—A private family offer two large front rooms, containing modern conveniences, to a party desiring home comforts in every particular; references from family; no eating. Terms moderate.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—To let, a second-story front room in first-class house, with board, kept by a French family; references exchanged.

NO. 23 5TH-AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED and delightfully-located apartments for desirable persons of quiet and refined tastes; first floor and private table; references required.

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, WITH other rooms, suitable for a family or gentlemen, to rent, with board, in a first-class house. No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av. Reference.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD OR BOARDERS, apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.; houses are registered, visited and recommended free; references required; only good locations accepted.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LADY AND TWO daughters; one 6 years, and one 15 years old, above 14th-st.; one large pleasant room, with fire and gas; terms not over $35. Address G., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST.—ONE LARGE room and two hall bedrooms to let furnished with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also single gentlemen. References.

A FAMILY AT NO. 260 WEST 11TH-ST. will let, with board, three rooms on second floor, singly or in suite, at moderate prices. Everything home made.

NO. 40 WEST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Pleasant rooms to let, with unexceptionable board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM, with pantries, gas and bath, to a single gentleman or gentleman and wife, with or without board. No. 7 St. Mark's-place.

A LARGE DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, handsomely furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife; house first class; references exchanged. No. 271 West 11th-st., near Bleecker.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, second floor, all modern conveniences, to gentlemen only, without meals, or partial board if desired, at No. 108 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

A SMALL QUIET FAMILY DESIRE TO let the second floor en suite or single, thoroughly furnished, fire, gas, bath, &c., to gentlemen. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

TO LET—A FEW ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board; references required. Inquire at No. 125 West 34th-st., within a block of Broadway.

NO. 74 (NEW NO.) LEXINGTON-AV.—Two rooms to let on second floor, with or without board; private family.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for gentleman and wife. Address BAILEY, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with first-class board, where there are but few boarders and of the highest respectability.

NO. 201 WEST 14TH-ST.—SOME HANDsomely furnished rooms for families or gentlemen, at the late residence of Mr. John N. Genin.

NO. 40 EAST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished second-story front room, with board; references exchanged.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, above 34th-st., between Broadway and 9th-av. Address G. N. ADGER, General Post Office.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH board; location 34th-st. Apply to W. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms at No. 31 East 14th-st., corner of University-place. Apply up stairs.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—First floor, three rooms en suite, complete, to let, with private table only.

FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND OR THIRD floor, handsomely furnished; private table if desired. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

A FAMILY OR A FEW SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with handsome rooms and excellent board at No. 36 West 9th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN YONKERS WILL let a large and small room, with board, for the Winter. Address Box No. 303 Yonkers Post Office.

THIRD HOUSE FROM UNION-SQUARE.—Rooms without board for gentlemen only, at No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST., HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to rent, with board. References exchanged.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent to one gentleman, without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—PLEASANT room and board for one or two gentlemen.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM. No. 459 6th-av., marble building.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter. JAMES G. ROE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of EINSTEIN & FISHER, the certificate of which limited partnership was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 15th day of January, in the year 1868, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The books and papers will remain in possession of Messrs. Lewis and David L. Einstein, at No. 48 Leonard-st., who alone are authorized to sign in liquidation.

DAVID L. EINSTEIN.
SELIG S. FISHER.
LEWIS EINSTEIN,
Special Partner.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of TICKNOR & FIELDS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. HOWARD M. TICKNOR retiring.

The subscribers will continue the publishing business, as successors to the late firm, under the name of FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.

JAMES T. FIELDS,
JAMES R. OSGOOD,
JOHN S. CLARK.

BOSTON, Oct. 29, 1868.

THE FIRM OF FARRAR & LYON having been dissolved by the death of Mr. HENRY C. LYON, the business affairs of said firm will be closed up by me, as surviving partner, at No. 91 South-st.

All persons indebted to or having claims against said late firm are requested to call at once for the purpose of adjusting and settling the same.

CHARLES FARRAR.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of OSBORNE & SCHULTZ is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

L. H. OSBORNE,
JNO. D. SCHULTZ.

The business will be continued by L. H. OSBORNE.
L. H. OSBORNE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1868.

THOMAS R. CAPEN AND JAMES S. WELLS are partners in our business and will, on and after the present date, sign the name of the firm in our transactions. LOCKWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1868.

MR. HERMAN LE ROY JONES HAS this day become a member of our firm. LE ROY & CO.

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD, AND NO QUESTIONS asked, on the delivery to the undersigned of a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, missed on leaving a 23d-st. omnibus on the 27th inst.

JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' EXTRA STOUT,
Bottled by their agents, Messrs. Edward and John Burke, Dublin.
For sale in quantities to suit customers by
PARK & TILFORD,
No. 921 Broadway and No. 112 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER OF first-class servants for very desirable situations; ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, cooks, houseworkers; American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, French, &c. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with City grocery business; with best references. Address, with references, GROCER, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS SEAMstress and dressmaker; must come well recommended. Call at No. 6 West 30th-st., from 10 to 2.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield Vt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF COACH ROAD horses, 16 hands high, 7 and 9 years old; kind and gentle in all harness; trot close to three minutes; a gray horse, 15 hands 2 inches high, very powerful horse, good for any business purpose, 8 years old; a three-quarter bred saddle horse, 15 hands high, bay. The above lot will be sold cheap, as the owner is leaving the City. Inquire at private stable, No. 95 West 17th-st.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses, now offers his Victoria at $450, cost $900; one top-buggy, $200; one open-buggy, $150; sulky, $65; close coach $550, cost $1,100; four sets harness. To be seen at CALVIN WITTY's Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FEW TOP AND NO TOP WAGons to close the business of the late firm of JOHN C. PARKER & CO.

This is an opportunity seldom met with to buy first-class work at a low price.

Call at the factory, No. 65 East 25th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE CHEAP HORSES, FINE pair young mares, two top buggies, two open, lot of light single and double harness; would trade for heavy express wagon or light truck; taken for debt; must be sold. Apply to owner, W. A. TYLER, No. 18 West-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE PAIR OF MATCHED black horses; also a saddle horse, thoroughly bred and well trained; will be sold very low, as the owner is about leaving the City. Apply at No. 230 West 47th-st., private stable.

WANTED—ROOM IN A PRIVATE STABLE for two horses and two carriages. Address W. J. MILLS, St. James Post Office, L. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as seamstress and do light chamberwork, or as seamstress alone; is competent for either; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 122 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; call or address for one week; ring third floor bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business, and can be seen at the house of her present employer. Call or address, from 10 till 3, Monday, Nov. 2, at No. 237 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in washing, or will do general housework in a small family; is a good laundress; will go a short distance in the country; best of reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit for children, and do all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to assist with growing children; City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 202 West 46th-st., one door from Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman in the capacity of nurse and seamstress; understands cutting children's clothing, and working a Grover & Baker or a Willcox & Gibbs sewing-machine; has the best of City reference. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation to take care of a few children, or companion to a lady; very desirous of a comfortable home; no objection to the country or to travel with a lady; when seen can give further satisfaction. Call at No. 528 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman a situation in a private family as chambermaid; would do plain sewing, or would assist with the washing and ironing; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 405 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended excellent Protestant and other cooks, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, cooks, washers and ironers, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; has good reference; would go in the country. Can be seen at No. 52 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; understands soups and desserts; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing and ironing; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 222 West 18th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; can operate on four different machines; would assist with chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 245 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; no objection to assist with the washing; is a good cook, bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 East 21st-st., Room No. 16.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of French fluting; best of City reference from her last places. Can be seen for two days, at No. 239 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meat, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE wish to procure situations for a laundress and a chambermaid, both of whom can give the best of references. Apply before 1 o'clock at No. 20 East 37th-st., corner of Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit for children and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or assist in chamberwork and grown children; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best recommendations and is willing and obliging. Will be seen for two days at No. 234 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands meats, game, soups, bread and pastry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 93 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do any kind of up-stairs work; thoroughly understands all parts; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 319 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few gentlemen's and families' washing at her own house, or go out by the day. Address Mrs. HAMALYN, No. 37 Oliver-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN families to cut and make boys' clothes; also ladies' polonaise and walking dresses. Address Mrs. A. A. WISE, No. 231 East 58th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to chamberwork. Call at No. 822 3d-av., corner of 54th-st., top floor, back.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation to do housework in a small private family; good references. Apply for two days at No. 243 East 36th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. No. 324 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; would assist in chamberwork, or do sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 252 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; has the best of City reference; understands cooking in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 594 2d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, civil and obliging, with best City reference, as first-class waitress and chambermaid, or waitress alone. Call at No. 817 6th-av., near 46th-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A COMPETENT person to go out to do day work, or would take in washing. Can be seen or addressed at No. 118 West 16th-st., or at Mrs. Smith's, No. 388 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse, or to take care of an invalid lady. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 21 West 21st-st., this day or to-morrow, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN who is faithful and honest and understands the care of horses and general work; wages moderate. Inquire of MEAD, LUCEY & CO., No. 47 Water-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as wet nurse; has good reference from doctors and others. Apply at No. 310 2d-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 263 West 27th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, a situation to do chamberwork and help with the washing. Call at No. 283 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good reference. Call at No. 590 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse. Call, for two days, at No. 91 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Swedish Protestant woman, as nurse, to take charge of one baby. Call at No. 353 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN experienced woman. Apply to her employer, No. 13 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as a first-class groom; is a good, careful driver, and willing and obliging in every way, and has lived with the best of families; the best of City reference given. Call on or address, A. H., carriage factory corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, A situation as gardener; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its different departments. Apply or address D. S., at Young & Elliott's seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single young man, 30 years old, who has good City references; can come well recommended, and can wait if required. Call on or address J. C., No. 268 4th-av., corner 21st-st., in the druggist's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN who is faithful and honest and understands the care of horses and general work; wages moderate. Inquire of MEAD, LUCEY & CO., No. 47 Water-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, RETURNING TO town, wishes to find a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply at the residence No. 247 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; Scotchman; single; thoroughly understands his profession; ten years' practice. Address A. B., Box No. 2,8 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR waiter; best of reference. Call or address G. H. THORP, No. 219 East 22d-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged gentleman in some mercantile or manufacturing business, where an experience of many years in positions of trust and responsibility will be appreciated; salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address L., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MISS KELLOGG.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 4, 8 P. M.
ONLY KELLOGG OPERA NIGHT IN BROOKLYN.
Positively last appearance prior to her departure for Boston of
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
in Rossini's charming Comic Opera
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
Miss KELLOGG AS ROSINA.
LOTTI. PETRELLI. COLETTI. FOSSATI.
Musical Director..........SIG. GIORZA
Seats can be secured at the box office of Brooklyn Academy, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
THIRD WEEK OF GENEVIEVE.
Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU
CROWDED HOUSES.
FASHIONABLE AND REFINED AUDIENCES.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF OFFENBACH'S RENOWNED SPECTACULAR OPERA BOUFFE GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, EVERY EVENING, (SATURDAY, next MATINEE,) presented with a splendor of mise en scene never equaled in America, nor surpassed in Europe, WITH ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, GUERETTI, CARRIER, BECKERS, GENOTE, BOURGOIN, GOBY, PETIT BARGAR, GABEL, who created the rôle of Pite, the Gens d'Arme, and the entire company.
Orchestra Seats, $1 50; dress circle, $1; private boxes, $10; proscenium boxes, $15; general admission, $1.
NOTICE—FAMILY CIRCLE 50 CENTS.
For Saturday Matinee, admission to all parts of the house, $1; reserved seats in private boxes, $2; proscenium, $2 50.

BIERSTADT'S
NEW PICTURE,
"VESUVIUS,"
Now on exhibition at
PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

ALHAMBRA, NO. 616 BROADWAY.
Harry Macarthy, Lottie Estelle, Agnes Sutherland, May Scott, Harry Richmond, Mr. Charles, EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE—SATURDAY.

MASONIC.

IVANHOE LODGE No. 610, F. AND A. M.

THE MEMBERS OF THIS LODGE ARE invited to be present at No. 34 Bond-st. on TUESDAY, Nov. 2, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., to assist informally in conveying the remains of our late brother, THOMAS N. STANTON, to the New-Haven Depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av. A. A. VALENTINE, Master.
WILLIAM CHAVE, Secretary.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AUCTION SALE OF VILLA PLOTS AT Cranford, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., TUESDAY, Nov. 10. Particulars in auction column.

FOR SALE CHEAP IF SOLD BEFORE 3D of November next, a first-class residence in West Hoboken, beautifully located, overlooking the Hudson River and New-York Bay; grounds well improved and house commodious and in first-rate order; will be sold with or without furniture, at a low figure if sold soon. Possession immediate; horse-cars passing the premises reach Hoboken Ferry in 25 minutes. Apply at No. 266 Canal-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED, AT Pittsfield, Mass., an elegant two-story, French-roofed house, with water, gas, &c., containing twenty rooms; five acres of ground handsomely laid out; barn and other outbuildings, all in perfect repair; price $13,000. A photograph of the place may be seen, and further particulars obtained, by applying to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—TWENTY acres, with neat buildings, orchards, green-house, trout pond, &c; near depot; twenty miles from New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT, RUNNING THROUGH and advantageously-located lot, 25x200, surrounded by mansions, on the north side of 125th-st.; 100 feet wide; few feet from the 7th-av. Boulevard, (as widened 150 feet;) will be sold at easy terms; title unquestionable. Apply to owners, JEITLES BROS., No. 55 6th-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—FINE CORNER plot, 100x125, on 8th-av., above 125th-st. Also, desirable property, thirteen lots, with improvements, on Boulevard, near 120th-st. Also, large and small properties in same vicinity. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A very fine three-story high-stoop house in East 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; in perfect order; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE HOUSE NO. 32 EAST 11th-st., near University-place, with full lot; will be leased for five years, for business purposes, at a ground rent of $10,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A HORSE WORTH $500 TAKEN IN PART payment for a good avenue lot worth $5,000, balance cash and mortgage to suit. Only those desiring to trade at cash valuations, address B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FOUR-story brown-stone front, No. 111½ East 39th-st., near Park-av. Inquire on the premises of E. H. COLWIN.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x99.11; south side 133d-st., 260 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

TO RENT TILL MAY 1, A HANDSOMELY furnished house, one hour from the City and easily accessible; house has every convenience, gas, bathroom, billiard table, burglar alarm, and superior furnace, and but five minutes from depot. For further particulars address Box No. 1,225 Post-Office.

TO LET.—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS three-story, high-stoop brick house, located on Charles-st., near Greenwich-av., to rent to a private family from now to May 1, 1869, at $300 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—BROOKLYN, NO. 104 RYERSON-ST., in perfect order; has all the modern conveniences; good neighborhood; 20 minutes to ferry; also a fine brick house and a cottage. Apply as above; immediate possession.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A large and beautiful house and grounds for the Winter, to a small private family only; rent nominal to right party; a rare chance. DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT FORT WASHINGton to let for six months or one year from 1st of November: a large mansion, with about nine acres of land, grapery, green house, stable, &c. For terms apply to MORKWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 29th, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th, 2 P. M.
Friday, 30th, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 30th, 7 A. M.
Saturday, 31st, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 31st, 7 A. M.
	Monday, Nov. 2, 7 A. M.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Manager
REVIVAL OF LA BELLE HELENE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.
TUESDAY, NOV. 3,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
OFFENBACH'S GRAND OPERA BOUFFE,
LA BELLE HELENE.
Mlle. TOSTEE as Helene.
Mlle. LAMBELE as Orestes.
M. DECRE as Paris.
(his second appearance at this establishment.)
M. DUCHESNE as Agamemnon.
M. LAGRIFFOUL as Calchas
M. LEDUC as Menelaus.
M. HOUDIN as Ajax I.,
(of the Palais Royal and Porte St. Martin Theatre, Paris; his second appearance in New-York.)
M. GUIDON as Ajax II.
M. DARON as Achilles.

To give increased eclat to the revival of this celebrated Opera, NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES have been prepared, and the ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS have been largely increased and strengthened.

Reserved seats for sale at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the box office of the Opera House.

BELLE HELENE MATINEE
SATURDAY, NOV. 7, at 1 o'clock,
on which occasion the price of admission will be (with the exception of private boxes)
$1 TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Two performances daily in grand theatre; afternoon at 2, evening at 8.
Houses continue crowded to witness the
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE
in the success of the season.
Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
IXION.
IXION, the Man at the Wheel... Miss Lydia Thompson

To be preceded by the favorite farce (localized) of DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO JERSEY? in which Messrs. H. Beckett, Louis Mestayer, Miss Ada Harland and Mary Wells appear. Other afternoons production of CINDERELLA, supported by the full strength of the company.

The management have to announce the introduction of immense attraction into the Museum department. The Ellenger & Foote combination of living human phenomena. The largest and smallest men alive. The largest and smallest women alive. The thinnest man alive, baby woman, &c., &c., together with A MENAGERIE OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. Without any advance in the prices of admission.

GREAT SUCCESS!
THE FAVORITE, AS WELL AS THE BEST.
THE EUROPEAN CIRCUS,
CORNER OF 34TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY AT 8.
MATINEES DAILY AT 2½.
AND NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION,
ONLY GREAT RIDER,
IS WITH THIS CIRCUS.
NO ONE CAN BE COMPARED TO HIM.
THE PRESS AND PEOPLE ADMIT THIS FACT.
THE BEST FEMALE RIDERS,
THE BEST GYMNASTS,
THE BEST COMPANY,
make this the
BEST CIRCUS IN NEW-YORK.
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
First week of
HER HOLTON,
THE CALIFORNIA HERCULES,
A Marvel of Physical Strength.
TUESDAY, NOV. 3, AT 10,
or—should the weather prove unfavorable—first clear day,
GRAND DEMONSTRATIVE PARADE,
from 34th-st. to Broadway, to Canal-st., Bowery, Chatham-st., East Broadway, Grand-st., Bowery, 3d-av., 23d-st., 4th-av., 32d-st., to
BROADWAY AND 34TH-ST.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Third week of the Asiatic spectacle of
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL;
OR, FEAST OF LANTERNS,
A production which will be found replete with
ANIMATED ACTION
AND BRILLIANT PAGEANTRY.
ALL THE CHAMPION RIDERS
AND STAR GYMNASTS AND ACROBATS
of the great New-York Circus Troupe in
DIVERSIFIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 825 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters.
TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $30 per quarter.
FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
Vocal Music..........Piano.
Violin..........Organ.
Theory and Composition..........Chorus Classes.
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages..........By Native Professors.

PARLORS OF THE 5TH-AV. ART GALLERY.
Free Exhibition of Jerome Thompson's new picture of
"HOME, SWEET HOME."
Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
CHANGE OF TERMINI.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868,
the trains of this Company
will leave Jersey City for Piermont
by the Pavonia Ferry,
from the foot of Chambers-st., New-York,
as follows, (Sundays excepted:)
Leave at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Saturdays only at 12 midnight.
The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.
OCT. 20, 1868.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., for Greenport and all way stations except Willow Tree. 10 A. M., Northport passenger train for all stations except Willow Tree. 3 P. M., Express train for River Head, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. This train will run through to Greenport on Saturday night. 4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all stations except Willow Tree. 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale passenger train and way stations. This train will run through to North Islip on Saturday nights. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9 A. M. for Glen Cove, Roslyn, Huntington and Northport; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:10 P. M. To take effect Oct. 26, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and Points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st., at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:20 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., at 8 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey. At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M.

Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
GREATER CROWDS THAN EVER.
Only standing room at 9. Throngs turned away.
256th to 265th performance of G. L. Fox's Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The Inimitable American Comedian and Clown,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX.
Mlle. SANGALI and the ITALIAN BALLET,
(The best Ballet Troupe in America.)
Fairy Marvels. | "The" Hit. | Grand Ballets.
Fairy Enchantments. | Witty Burlesque.
Comic Tricks. | Gorgeous Spectacle.
G. L. Fox..........Pantaloon | F. Lacy..........Harlequin
Mlle. Laurent.....Columbine | Millie Sackett...Burlesque
H. D. MATINEES 1½ Wednesdays and Saturdays.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
EVERY EVENING, until further notice,
THE LANCASHIRE LASS.
The success of the season.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers..........Jarrett & Palmer.
Last week of the engagement of
EDWIN FORREST,
who will appear THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 3,
POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME, as
SPARTACUS,
in Dr. Bird's grand American tragedy of
THE GLADIATOR,
supported by the full strength of the company.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY—EDWIN FORREST as METAMORA.
On FRIDAY, (his last appearance,) as RICHARD III.
SATURDAY—MATILDA HERON will appear, for the last time, as CAMILLE.
MONDAY, Nov. 9, (for six nights only,) the celebrated artiste,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway,
WILL OPEN
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4,
WITH DALY'S
UNDER
THE
GASLIGHT.
The famous Railroad Sensation; Great Pier Scene; Police Court Humors. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mortimer, Parsloe, Viola Crocker, Rose Shewell, &c., &c. Box office open.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
REVIVAL OF THE GREAT MORAL LESSON,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
with
THE FLORENCES IN THEIR ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.
MONDAY, THE GREAT ARTISTE,
MRS. F. W. LANDER AS MARIE ANTOINETTE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
First nights of the last great sensation drama of AFTER DARK, OR SCENES OF LIFE IN LONDON. Entire new scenery and thrilling effects. Powerful cast. Popular Farce.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14-TH-ST.
14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music 14th-st.
First time of an Original Operatic Burlesque,
LA SOMNAMBULA,
THE MIDNIGHT GRECIAN BENDER,
who WALKED in her SLEEP;
or, THE VILLAGE INN AND THE COUNT OUT.

EUGENE.	SOMNAMBULA.	UNSWORTH.
DEMPSTER.	SOMNAMBULA.	SEYMOUR.
ROCKEFELLER.	SOMNAMBULA.	EPH. HORN.
CHAS. HENRY.	SOMNAMBULA.	W. P. GRIER.
BOGAN.	SOMNAMBULA.	HUGHES.
HOWARD.	SOMNAMBULA.	WAR'N WHITE.

DAN BRYANT! DAN BRYANT! AS
THE LIVE INGIN.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH-ST. OPERA HOUSE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.
Commence at 7¾.
CROWNING SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
House densely packed. Delighted audience.
ORPHEUS A SUCCESS LEON A HIT ORPHEUS
ORPHEUS A SUCCESS LEON A HIT ORPHEUS
ORPHEUS A SUCCESS LEON A HIT ORPHEUS
ORPHEUS A SUCCESS LEON A HIT ORPHEUS
EURYDICE AND THE NEW BEND.
LESLIE AND RAYNOR'S SCREAMING COMEDY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER.
And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY,
NO. 845 BROADWAY.
Free exhibition of
HIGH-CLASS MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,
to be sold at auction.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 8 o'clock. FREDERICK S. COZZENS, Esq., will read a paper on *International Copyright.*

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

AS MANUFACTURERS OF PIANOFORTES, J. NNYS & SON are now regarded as being the first in America. Their instruments possess a power, purity and sweetness of tone, elegance of finish and great durability that justly places them in advance of all their competitors. They are used in many of the conservatories and high schools throughout the country on account of their superiority of tone and great durability. Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2 and 3d avs.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

J. & D. WALKER'S PIANO-ROOMS formerly Astor-place, now No. 47 12th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.—A large assortment of new and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at low prices. N. B.—Allowance made for hire, if purchased.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND grand, square and upright pianos, at bargains, for cash; also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MALVINA AMIEL, TEACHER IN PIANO and singing. System Galin, Cheve de Paris, the most easy. Nos. 65 or 338 East 6th-st.

A STEINWAY SQUARE PIANO, IN PERfect order and little used, for sale considerably under cost. Can be seen at No. 18 East 21st-st.

MUSIC.—MRS. B. ROBINSON, TEACHER OF the piano-forte and organ, No. 20 4th-av., New-York. Terms per quarter, $12.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS WANTED—6, 6½, and 7 octaves; for cash. Address Box No. 3,567 New-York Post-office.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at..........2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at..8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, FRIDAY EVENINGS or SATURDAY MORNINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS for gentlemen. ALSO, at the old location, No. 212 5th-av. on MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families.

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A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASS FOR advanced young pupils, who wish to continue their practice in the "German," &c., &c., will commence on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock, at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., near 54th-st.

Parties of sufficient number can make arrangements for an omnibus to call.

MR. AND MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 64 West 34th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

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SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st. Assets, $5,450,231 34.

MEDICAL.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND Mme. DUBOIS (35 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine; no pain or inconvenience. Female restorative, $5. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. Office, No. 38 3d-av., below 10th-st., N. Y. No deception, no quackery.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble, powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview certain cure.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Italian Cabinet—The Pope's Last Bull—The Blowing Up of the Roman Barracks—Admiral Farragut—Americans in Italy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, Oct. 12, 1868.

The Italian Cabinet is enjoying an interval of repose. But it is only a period of relief from attacks, and not of rest from work, for it has enough on its hands. The project of a meeting of the Opposition at Naples broke down, and we hear no more at present of destructive plans. The example of a quiet, settled, and uniform Government is giving to the country a fair opportunity. Contrary to the expectations of many, Gen. MENABREA has shown himself to be a Minister of more than respectable ability. His agreeable personal qualities have won for him as much esteem as his talent for public affairs. The plan of policy chalked out in the beginning has been adhered to, and the course of the administration has been steady and consistent. The merit of knowing what it wants, or of a settled purpose, must be conceded to the present Ministry. The duplicity, somewhat Machiavellian, which sought to reach at once conflicting, if not opposite ends, was what weakened and brought down former Cabinets.

The Italians are jubilant over the success, so far, of the Spanish revolution. They are more confident than ever that the temporal power of the Papacy is a lost cause. The journals of the Opposition attack with fresh vigor the Imperial system in France, and have more faith than perhaps is justified by circumstances, that it is approaching its fall. Certain it is, that Europe is no longer ruled by an Imperial apothegm, or moved with admiration by the oracular conciseness of an Imperial speech. Mexico and Sadowa and Spain have broken the illusion, and neither golden reticence nor silver-tongued talk any longer excite surprise or applause. The star of the man of destiny grows pale as it sinks.

It is to be hoped that the Pope has let loose his last bull. So many of these animals are roaming about with broken horns that even the most timid have ceased to fear. The former hoarse bellow is reduced to a low moan. While the Pontiff continues to curse Catholics, he treats us of heretical birth more mildly, and is trying to coax us back into the true Church. The Pope's exchequer is very low, and it is suspected that Cardinal ANTONELLI, who likes the handling of money, is dazzled by the shining dollars and pounds sterling of prosperous Protestant communities. The wealth of unbelievers is the wages of sin; but it would be hazardous to try the experiment of offering to the Church some millions of this profane opulence.

There are two ways open to the people of Catholic countries: to follow the Pope and the old system, or to enter the path which modern reformers have opened, and pursue it, wherever it may lead. The world is in the broad way which leads to the destruction of abuses, and passengers must pass on or be overborne by the advancing throng.

The Spanish revolution, or some other cause, is producing increased disaffection in the Papal army. The number of deserters is every day growing larger. Last night, hearing shouts of applause in the square—an unusual thing—I looked out and saw a squad of at least twenty soldiers in the Pope's blue, escorted by a crowd of the populace, who were giving them a cordial welcome to Florence. They had their arms about them, and such pilgrim toggery as could be conveniently hung to their persons. Those who wish to go further are helped forward to their homes.

As you already know, the trial of those engaged in the affair of blowing up the Serristori barracks is closed, and the unfortunate men have received their sentence. Two are condemned to death, and others to imprisonment for life. Hope is held out that the Pope may soften the rigor of the law in the case of those sentenced to death. If he should do so, it would be more than we could expect or ask. However we may sympathize with the political cause, it must be said that such acts as the blowing up of the Roman barrack are simply atrocious, and cannot be justified by any rule even of revolutionary warfare. I saw some of the bodies of the poor young men pulled out of the ruins a few hours after the explosion, and the sight made me lose hope for the Roman cause. Nearly all those who lost their lives were musicians, as the band of the regiment happened to be lodged in that wing of the building.

The recent heavy rains have done great damage in Middle Italy, but in the North the injury sustained is much more serious. Much of that part of the country is under water. The rivers have broken from their beds and swept over the broad levels, destroying vegetation, houses and animal life. The grape crop this year has been large in all parts of Italy, but in the North it has been much hurt by the excessive rains, and a good deal of the fruit has been got in in a half-rotted state. It is neither fit for wine-making nor for the table. The Autumn, up to this time, has not been an agreeable one. There has been some fine weather, but the month of golden days which forms "St. Martin's Summer" is to come after this. Then the clouds are dispelled, and the winds are laid, and the sky and atmosphere flash with the brilliancy of a firmament of constellations.

Admiral FARRAGUT has finished his promenade along the shores of Europe. Before long his flag-ship will be once more in American waters. Whether considered as half-diplomat or naval commander, the honors paid to our officer, in the circle of visits which have taken up quite a year, are unmatched in the experience of any other Government agent. It has seemed sometimes as if the Admiral was making a parade of his honors, and it was but natural that a little jealousy should be awakened in the service. The fact that the chief officer of our marine was going about in a flag-ship, unattended by a fleet, gave an unusual character to a peaceful expedition. But we are glad that so faithful a public servant has been the object of such distinguished praise, and we have heartily joined in the applause. In him the Sovereigns of Europe have recognized the representative of a great Empire, which promises to overshadow half the world, and with which these Powers find it convenient to be at peace.

It would gratify many to see that noble old sea-dog, Admiral WILKES, in this part of the world. Except in England, which he came near humiliating, he would be everywhere received in a manner worthy of the services which he has rendered to the country.

These visits are not without utility. Although we send more travelers than any other nation to wander up and down the Continent, it is doubtful whether we really come much in contact with Europe. To see churches and galleries is to learn something of the Europe of the past; but to converse with the people in a language which they can understand, to ask them questions and reply to their inquiries, is to know them, and to establish a good understanding with the Europe that actually exists.

The majority of Americans who now make the European tour are in many respects little other than raw stragglers. With no knowledge of any language but provincial English, and little previous knowledge, by reading, of the countries they visit, the advantages derived, and the impressions received or made, are hardly to be valued or measured at the high standard of expenditure we have set up.

No country has been represented at foreign Courts by Ministers of finer abilities than many of those which, during the past few years, we have sent. But in the qualifications of many of our subordinate agents there is still much that is lacking. Some of our Consuls, as to character and education, are all that we can desire. They do us credit as social representatives, while the work of their office is faithfully performed. But unfortunately this is not true of all. It is to be regretted that we do not hear anything more of the new system of Consular Clerks. It would be well if we had one or two hundred young men of quick intelligence receiving their education in Europe for Consular duties. In this respect we are not getting ahead with sufficient rapidity, considering how great the nation is and is to be. No country should have agents in any respect better qualified than our own. We should have paid officials not only to come in contact with Governments, but with journalism and society; promoting our interests, and, at the same time, raising the estimate of our civilization. It is vain to think that persons of rude manners, or imperfect educational discipline, can make anything but an awkward figure in polished circles. We wish our agents to be neither the objects of ridicule, nor of curious surprise. An individual who represents nobody but himself may make a parade of his fantastical conceits or his ignorance, and no one is hurt; but the decorums of civilized life may not be violated by one whose duty it is to maintain in his sphere the dignity of the nation. In short, if we wish to make a respectable figure, we must have better educated men in the smaller offices. A knowledge of something besides reading, writing and arithmetic is needed. Qualifications are requisite such as will make our placemen the social equals of those from other countries filling similar stations.

ANGELICO.

THE NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

More Arrests—Attempts to Register on False Certificates.

The excitement in and around the United States Court building in Chambers-street remains unabated. A large number of persons implicated in the naturalization and registration frauds were arrested yesterday and taken before United States Commissioners OSBORN and BETTS, among whom was the well-known member of the Board of Councilmen, FREDERICK REPPER, who was apprehended on a warrant charged with issuing false and fraudulent naturalization certificates in his district. He was taken before the Commissioners, who admitted him to bail in the sum of $5,000.

LUDWIG LANGENECKERT was arrested for complicity with REPPER, as may be seen by the following copy of the warrant:

Southern District of New-York.—CHARLES J. GARDNER, being duly sworn, says that on the 31st of October, 1868, in this district, one LUDWIG LANGENECKERT did willfully use a false and forged certificate and evidence of citizenship for the purpose of being registered as a voter; and deponent further says, on information received from the said LANGENECKERT, and which he believes, that one FREDERICK REPPER did knowingly and willfully make and cause to be made, the said false and forged certificate, and did dispose of the same to the said LANGENECKERT. Sworn to before me this Nov. 2, 1868. GEORGE F. BETTS, United States Commissioner.

LANGENECKERT was required to furnish $1,500 bail, which he did, and was then discharged.

CHARLES EDWARD NORTON was arraigned before Commissioner OSBORN, accused of selling five false certificates of naturalization to the following parties: MATHIAS WOLF, corner of Sixtieth-street and Ninth-avenue; PETER POHL, Ninth-avenue; MALCHEMY HEINBECK, Ninth-avenue; TIMOTHY HURRELLE, Sixty-second-street and Ninth-avenue, and CHARLES FOX, Ninth-avenue. The defendant was arrested on the affidavit of Police Officer COTTRELL, who stated that the offence was committed between the 20th and the 26th ult.; that he would produce the parties named in the certificates, and leave with the Commissioner the five forged documents. The defendant, in default of $5,000 bail for examination on Wednesday next, was locked up.

MATTHEW GARAGAN was brought up on a warrant, at the instance of WILLIAM J. FINLAY, one of the Board of Registry of the Second District of the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, charged with willfully using a false certificate of citizenship for the purpose of being registered as a voter. In default of tendering $5,000 bail to appear for examination on Wednesday, he was taken in custody.

ARSENE BARDE was accused by JOHN MURRAY of using a false naturalization certificate for the purpose of being registered a voter. The defendant gave bail in $1,500 for further examination. A warrant for the arrest of PETER MITCHELL was issued, as the prosecutor in the case of BARDE deposed that from information which he had received he believed that MITCHELL made the forged certificate and disposed of it to BARDE.

DENIS LYNCH, in default of $1,500 bail, was committed for trial on the depositions of WILLIAM and JOHN MCARTHUR, accusing him of using a false naturalization paper. He admitted the accusation, and was abandoned by counsel.

It was announced in our yesterday's edition that the deputy marshals who were sent up to Newburg on Saturday night, to arrest certain parties for issuing false certificates, had succeeded in their object. The parties were brought down yesterday morning, and taken before Commissioner WHITE, who admitted them to bail as follows: LEWIS CUDDEBACH, $15,000, Mr. B. F. DUNNING, a well-known lawyer of this City, becoming his bondsman; SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, $5,000, JAMES H. YOUNG, No. 204 Grand-street, becoming his surety; HENRY C. MILLSPAUGH, $5,000, RICHARD M. VAIL, of Goshen, Orange County, becoming his bondsman; W. Y. SHAW, $5,000, R. M. VAIL also becoming bondsman for SHAW; ABRAHAM HYATT, $5,000, STEPHEN HYATT, (his brother,) of No. 297 Fifth-avenue, becoming his bondsman; WM. J. DICKSON, $5,000, R. M. VAIL becoming this man's surety.

In the case of SIMON H. LESSER, for procuring and disposing of a false naturalization paper, the examination was adjourned by Commissioner BETTS to Wednesday next.

JOHN SHEA was arrested on the affidavit of PATRICK J. HENNESSEY, to whom he disposed of a false certificate of naturalization. HENNESSEY was in the City Hall Park on the 3d of October last, and was there accosted by SHEA, who brought him to a saloon in Chambers-street, and procured him there a certificate of citizenship. HENNESSEY was brought to the Supreme Court, Judge BARNARD sitting, and there received his certificate completed, with the seal of the State of New-York and the signature of CHARLES E. LOEW. No questions were asked him.

The United States Grand Jury have found nine additional indictments against persons who are charged with having disposed of fraudulent naturalization papers. Five of the number are against ROSENBERG—each indictment being based on a naturalization paper; and the remaining four are against persons whose names will not be given till after their arrest—the bench warrants for which have not yet been issued.

The Naturalization Frauds in Hudson County, N. J.—Examination Before United States Commissioner Jackson.

The examination of VALENTINE PUSTER, who was arrested on Saturday by Deputy Marshal ONSLOW, for committing perjuries in procuring naturalization papers for MICHAEL ROESCH and FREDERICK KUNTZ, was held before Commissioner JACKSON, in Jersey City, yesterday morning. Three witnesses were examined, their testimony being substantially as follows:

MICHAEL ROESCH, one of the parties for whom the papers were obtained, testified that he came from Baden in 1866, when he was 28 years of age; that he had been employed by several firms in New-York, and that he had lived in Jersey City but a short time. He had never taken out his first papers, and was on his way to the Clerk's office in the Court-house in Hudson City, when he was met by PUSTER. This was on the 19th day of October last, and upon his telling PUSTER that he wanted his first papers, he was told that he would have to come the next day. He came and obtained his papers, after taking his oath to something which he did not understand. PUSTER also swore to something, but the witness did not understand what it was, and did not know whether he committed perjury.

KUNTZ was then put upon the stand and testified to facts nearly the same as those sworn to by the previous witness. He had been in the country four years, and was 27 years of age, when he arrived here from Bavaria. The prisoner obtained papers for him in the same manner that he procured them for ROESCH. This witness also made the statement that he did not understand what he swore to when he placed his hand upon the book.

MICHAEL LOGAN, the Clerk of the Court, then testified to the papers exhibited before the Commissioner as the same as those drawn up by him on the 20th day of October. These papers bore the testimony of PUSTER, to the effect that he had known both ROESCH and KUNTZ for a number of years; that they landed in this country seven years ago, when they were less than 18 years of age. The testimony against the prisoner being unimpeached, he was held to bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear for trial on the charge of perjury, and also in a like sum to answer to the charge of fraudulently obtaining naturalization papers.

Murderers in the New-Hampshire State Prison.

From the Concord Patriot, Oct. 31.

JOSIAH L. PIKE, the Hampton Falls murderer, and THOMAS O'CONNOR, who killed WARREN PAGE, of Kingston, at Hempstead, with a pitchfork, arrived in this city to-day, and were committed to the State Prison. The two men were handcuffed together and accompanied by High Sheriff J. P. MORSE and Deputy Sheriff CHARLES H. JOY, the jailor at Portsmouth. PIKE is a man about five feet eight inches in height, with black hair and eyes and black moustache. He wore an army sack coat and gray pants. His appearance was decidedly in his favor, and he looked by no means like a vicious man. He attributes his crime to liquor. His father died from the effects of liquor, and the son seems to have inherited his father's weakness. He is aged 30 years. On his entrance to the prison and committal to the narrow cell, in which he is to be confined for more than a year, he never blanched or winked. He bid Jailor JOY adieu as if he was much attached to him. The Jailer says he has eaten heartily, and though anticipating his sentence, been of a very cheerful frame of mind. He had shown much tenderness to the Jailor's children. He says he shall not break down, but will maintain his self-possession to the last. He evidently has great control over his feelings, and has been throughout his trial as composed a man as any one in the court-room. The Sheriff of Rockingham County and two Deputies are obliged by law to execute the sentence of the Court. The law also provides that the execution shall take place in the prison yard, in the presence of but twelve persons beside the officers.

O'CONNOR is a large, good-natured, rough-looking man, wearing a heavy beard and dressed in dark clothes. His sentence is but three years, for manslaughter. He attributes his misfortune, like PIKE, to rum, and says when his time is out he shall be cured of his hankering for liquor, and taste it no more. He is 50 years of age. No one would have ever picked out these men as slayers of their fellow men.

There are, in addition to these men, three others confined on sentences that are equivalent to life punishment, viz: WIER, of Enfield, who killed DAVID DYER; WRIGHT, of Haverhill, who killed his wife, and HASKELL, (colored,) of Warner, who killed a man in Hopkinton. HASKELL suspected the man whom he killed of improper intimacy with his wife, who was a woman of loose morals, and killed him in a difficulty that arose while the victim was hanging around his (HASKELL's) house. The Warden says these three murderers, whose death sentences have been commuted to imprisonment, are among the best behaved and most industrious prisoners he has.

Crime in Massachusetts in 1868.

From the Springfield Republican.

The returns of commitments for crimes and offences made to the Board of State Charities for the year ending Oct. 1, 1868, show a total of 13,526, but the number of different persons thus committed does not probably exceed 10,000, though it may be a few hundred more than that. So many persons are committed several times, or to different prisons, as to make this great difference between the actual and the apparent number. The prisons from which returns come are, the State Prison at Charlestown, to which 180 different persons were committed during the year; the State Workhouse at Bridgewater, which received 256 persons; the Boston House of Industry, (a city workhouse,) which had 2,681 commitments; the fifteen County Houses of Correction, with 3,349 commitments; and the nineteen County Jails, with 5,388 commitments; 9,942 commitments were of males, and 3,584 of females; the corresponding figures for 1867 being 8,996 males and 3,284 females; showing that the increase of crime has been chiefly among men. The whole increase of commitments has been 1,246, the increase in drunkenness and common drunkards alone being 1,136; so that the increase in general crimes apart from drunkenness has been but 110, or about 1¼ per cent. only. The three higher crimes show the following relative figures: Murder, 28 persons committed in 1868 against 31 in 1867; manslaughter, 16 in 1868 and 8 in 1867; rape, 31 in 1868 and 28 in 1867; making a total for these three crimes of 75 in 1868 and 67 in 1867. The whole number committed to the State Prison in 1868 was 180, against 128 last year; the number in that prison Oct. 1, was 558, and the average number for the year 546, against 537 in 1867. These are the largest average numbers ever known at Charlestown; in 1865 the average was but 359. The average numbers in the county prisons and in the State and city workhouses have also increased; in the former slightly; in the State Workhouse about 150, and in the House of Industry about 50. The increase in average numbers is owing very largely, however, to a lengthening of sentences which has taken place quite generally within the past three years, and to a more sparing use of the pardoning power. In point of fact, except for drunkenness, the commitments have not increased this year out of proportion to the gain in population. The expenses of maintaining the prisons are slightly greater than last year, though at the State Prison and the State Workhouse there has been a decreased net expenditure. The income this year derived from the State Prison, over and above its expenses, is stated at $25,000. The earnings of the county prisons have scarcely increased at all, nor are they likely to, until the present system is replaced by district prisons, which can always be kept full, and in which labor can be economically employed. Whenever this is done, the counties will save from $50,000 to $100,000 a year, the sum now needlessly expended, in the whole State, for maintaining twice as many prisons as are necessary, and for neglecting to organize the labor of the convicts, in houses of correction and jails. The reformatory character of our prisons remains very much as it has been for the past five years; by vigorous efforts it could be much improved.

The Reign of Terror in Louisiana—Letter from One of the Victims.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The people of this community are deeply affected by the announcement first made that one of their former fellow-citizens, Judge VALENTINE CHASE, was murdered by rebels in St. Mary's Parish, La., on the night of the 14th ult. Mr. CHASE was a native of this county, and at one time represented this and Preble County in the State Senate. He was a graduate of Miami University, and for some years practiced law in this city. In 1851 he was a prominent candidate of the Democracy of this county for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. About six years after that he married a lady in Brashear parish, Louisiana, where he shortly afterward took up his residence. He resided there until the war broke out in 1861, when his Union sentiments made him an object of rebel wrath and he was driven out of the State. Coming back to this city, effectually cured of his Democratic proclivities, he at once took part in the Union cause as editor of the Hamilton *Telegraph*. As sufficient evidence of his peaceable and conservative character, I may state that the proprietors of the *Telegraph* at one time threatened to discharge him because he would not resent personal assaults. At the close of the war he returned to Brashear Parish, and was elected Parish Judge by the Union Party—a crime for which he forfeited his life. The following letter written by him to the Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, just a fortnight before his assassination, will be read with painful interest as the testimony of one who was standing on the brink of death, and, as it were, prophesying his own sad fate. His death is the best of evidence that the prediction he makes with regard to the purpose of the Southern rebels, in case SEYMOUR and BLAIR are elected, is well founded;

INGLEWOOD PLANTATION, Sept. 3, 1868.

Hon L. D. Campbell:

It is with deep feelings of anxiety that I address you this note of inquiry. Are we rushing headlong into another revolution? The inquiry may surprise you if you are a stranger to the wild fury which is, hurling this community into a state of anarchy and is inaugurating a reign of terror similar to that of 1861. The leaders are becoming bold, and openly avow their intention to murder all the newly elected State and parish officers, or drive them from the State. Mexico is often alluded to as a sample of what we are coming to. They look to the Democracy of the North to support them. You are there; tell me are these hopes baseless or well founded? What stand do the Conservative Union men of the North take? Whom do they support, and what are the prospects for SEYMOUR and GRANT? For on this issue depends, in my judgment, the extent to which this insurrection shall be carried. That it will be inaugurated, I have no doubt. There is an extensive secret organization pledged to it. It is claimed this organization extends from Maine to the Rio Grande. If SEYMOUR should be elected, they expect, from the principles announced in Gen. BLAIR's letter, that he will aid them in the overthrow of all the State Governments South. And even should he fail, they will try it and thus throw the country into a state of anarchy. If the Democracy of the North assist them as a party, it will be extensive; and God help the country. If it shall be confined to this section blood will flow for a while, but a timely interposition of the army will suppress it. Give me your views. I know that you are always looking ahead, and I know that you are in confidence with the present administration, and can give me some assurance of the prospect that lies before it of preventing this great calamity. These insurrectionists think that because President JOHNSON was opposed to the Reconstruction acts, he will be slow to check their overthrow by violence. I hope this is not the case. I believe he has been persecuted, but still I believe he will not be untrue to his country for the purpose of avenging himself on a party.

Please let me hear from you soon, and direct your letter to Mrs. THOS. J. COCKE, for if directed to me I should probably never get it. The bitterest rebels have free access to the Post Office here, and, it is believed, are playing their old game.

My regards to your family and all our friends.

With great esteem I remain,

Yours, &c., V. CHASE.

The Louisiana Republicans.

The Union Republican National Committee received on Saturday the following dispatch from the Republican State Committee of Louisiana:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 30, 1868.

To the National Republican Committee:

The Republican State Committee of Louisiana, in behalf of the loyal people of the State, represent to the great North and West that a reign of terror has been inaugurated by the Democracy throughout the State. Hundreds of Republicans have been killed; Republican residences, churches, school-houses and printing offices are being sacked; their flags and fixtures of club-rooms destroyed; registration certificates of Republicans taken by armed bands. Democratic secret organizations, Press and Party, are in resistance to the laws, and advise the overthrow of the State Government.

Counterfeit St. Louis City Treasury Warrants.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 31.

The somewhat startling discovery has been made that there are counterfeit City Treasury warrants in circulation, a $3 bill of this description having been yesterday presented to Mr. SUSISKY, City Treasurer. The counterfeit is rather skillfully executed, but the points of difference are easily observable with a little care. The signature, "M. E. SUSISKY," is lithographed, whereas it is written on the good bills. The words "City Treasury warrant" are one-third smaller than on the genuine warrants. The fine ruling around the figure three is rather blurred, and there are other marks of careless and imperfect workmanship, although the general appearance of the bill is deceiving. The most important mistake, however, is that the numbers printed upon the counterfeit bills, so far as at present ascertained, are above those upon the good bills. No warrant has been issued over fifty-two thousand, whereas the number on the bill presented yesterday was over ninety thousand.

The Philadelphia Mint.

Dr. H. R. LINDERMAN, Director, furnishes the following statement of deposits and coinage at the Mint in Philadelphia during the month of October, 1868:

		Value.
Gold deposits		$178,277 83
Silver deposits and purchases		73,522 87
Total deposits		$251,800 70
COINAGE EXECUTED.		
Gold.		
Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Fine Bars	19	$10,844 59
Total	19	$10,844 59
Silver.		
Dollars	25,000	$25,000 00
Half Dollars	30,000	15,000 00
Fine Bars	5	272 06
Total	55,005	$40,272 06
Nickel.		
Five-cent pieces	2,158,000	$107,900 00
Three-cent pieces	155,000	4,650 00
Total	2,313,000	$112,550 00
Bronze.		
One-cent pieces	1,050,000	$10,500 00
Two-cent pieces	315,000	6,300 00
Total	1,365,000	$16,800 00
Recapitulation.		
Gold coinage	19	$10,844 59
Silver coinage	55,005	40,272 06
Base coinage	3,678,000	129,350 00
Total number pieces	3,733,024	$180,466 65

The Woman's Medical College.

The session of 1868-9 of the Woman's Medical College opened last evening, at No. 126 Second-avenue, and will continue through the usual period of five months. The list of trustees and the different Committees of the institution include the wives of many wealthy citizens, and the assemblage present was therefore of marked respectability. Among them were several of the leading physicians of the City, who are attached to the College as professors. Dr. SAMUEL WILLETTS was in the chair.

Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL opened proceedings by reading an address, in which she remarked that the College comprised nearly twenty female students, and required a thorough three years' course of study. It might be called of the allopathic or regular school, although it denounced the former term as savoring of narrowness. When desirable, it availed itself of both the watercure and botanic treatment. A peculiar feature of the institution, Dr. BLACKWELL said, was its adoption of hygiene as an essential study. It had been the first in this country to install a Professor of that branch of medicine. It was desirable that a student should be well acquainted with the laws of being, and study the means of preventing disease, as well as of curing it. Allusion was made to the great mortality among children and the necessity that mothers should be better informed upon the mode of preventing sickness than at present. Dr. BLACKWELL alluded to the increasing liberality experienced by society at large upon the subject of woman as a medical practitioner, and concluded by the hope that soon all obstacles to her finding occupation in any sphere suited to her powers would entirely disappear.

Dr. BLACKWELL was followed by Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, who briefly said that as one of the trustees of the institution he had been called upon to say something, but did not know why, unless it was that he understood very little of the subject, and that his supposed slender allowance of modesty would permit him to discourse upon what he knew least of. The address of Dr. BLACKWELL had left little for him to say. Women had great advantages over men as medical practitioners, and especially as nurses. Their keen intuition of the nature of complaints, and ready perception of the best remedies; their large sympathy for the suffering and their gentle solicitude during convalescence rendered them far more acceptable to patients than were men. One of the most gross and unreasonable prejudices with which all those have had to contend who wished to benefit their fellow men, has been that against the practice of medicine by women. It is now fortunately disappearing before the progress of ideas. The speaker alluded to the great necessity for voluntary effort toward carrying out benevolent institutions in this country. In foreign lands the governments assume the charge, to a great extent, of these. Politicians here, he said, were usually self-seekers, and were too much occupied with their own advancement to give thought to works of human good. It laid, therefore, with the community at large to inaugurate and develop them. The foundations of the Woman's Medical College, Mr. RAYMOND said, had been carefully laid. The endowment was not so large as it should be, but he felt that, as knowledge regarding the institution increased, it would be liberally aided, and the success which its friends anticipated for it would be fully realized in the future.

Dr. WILLARD PARKER, in succeeding Mr. RAYMOND, said that women had always been medical practitioners in their own families and among their acquaintances, and there was no reason why their sphere of action should not be amplified. All the better part of the medical profession of this City was in harmony with the success of this institution. Woman had always been, and to a great extent, is a help-meet and coworker with man, and as such, in medicine, he bade her God speed. She had nobly registered her name in music, poetry, painting, the sciences and literature, and there was no reason why she should not succeed equally with man in any work she undertook. She was by no means out of her place in medicine. Labor saving machinery had, of late years, abolished many of the former home employments of women, and new spheres of action were necessary to them. He welcomed them to medicine as one of those spheres. If it is charged that women who study medicine are sometimes unfit for practice, he would answer, so are many men. A doctor is born, not made, and is found, naturally, in both sexes. Hygiene, the speaker said, was essential to the study of medicine. In every family, the laws of health are more or less violated, and it should be the duty of a physician, not only to prescribe cures, but prescribe prevention. To administer remedies to persons under the influence of bad air, improper food, and other deleterious influences, was like attempting to physic a drowning man under water, instead of first giving him air and light. Dr. PARKER complimented the various professors of the institution, and asserted that so long as they were connected with it, it was assured of success.

Prof. WEIR announced the various lectures of the Winter course and their localities. The Chairman called for further remarks among those present, and finding no volunteers, suggested a visit to the wards.

After perambulating the different rooms of the institution, the assemblage dispersed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—At about 11 o'clock, last night, DAVID TRAVERS, aged 22, residing at Fifty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, was shot in the head and had his skull fractured by some unknown person during a political wrangle at the corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue. TRAVERS was taken home by his friends, and it is feared that he is fatally injured. It was not ascertained by whom the shot was fired, and the Police, therefore, made no arrests.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.—WILLIAM CONNORS was arrested, last night, by Roundsman HAND, of the Seventeenth Precinct, charged with having fired two shots at his wife, which happily did not succeed in wounding her. When arrested a set of burglar's implements was found in his possession, and he was locked up. CONNORS has recently been discharged from the State Prison.

A HOLIDAY FOR EMPLOYES.—The Union Republican General Committee, at their meeting on Saturday evening, unanimously resolved to request the Republicans throughout the City to suspend their business on election day, in order that they, with their employes, may devote the day to increase the majority for GRANT, COLFAX and GRISWOLD.

LECTURE BEFORE THE WORKINGWOMEN'S HOME.—Miss JULIA CROUCH, of Connecticut, lectured on "Temperance and Fashion" to a very select audience of ladies and gentlemen, at the Workingwomen's Home, in Elizabeth-street, last evening. The hall was packed to overflowing.

KNOCKED DOWN.—Late last night JOHN MOLONEY, aged 29, residing at No. 1,312 Third-avenue, was knocked down by some unknown person in Mulberry-street, near Hester, and was badly injured about the head. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BETHEL FREE READING ROOM.—The Bethel Free Reading Room, in the new building on Hicks-street, near Fulton street, will be opened to the working people of Brooklyn on Wednesday evening, Nov. 4, and all interested are invited to be present. There will be kept on file all the daily and weekly papers and magazines. A library of books of reference, history, travel and fiction is also provided. There is likewise a room for conversation and such games as checkers, backgammon, chess, &c. The apartments are nicely lighted, heated, and in every way fitted for the convenience of those who will take advantage of the opportunities presented. All is free to the working people, who here have the opportunity of spending the long Winter evenings with pleasure and profit. The rooms will be open every evening, from 6 to 10 o'clock, except Sunday evenings, when addresses will be delivered. A course of popular entertainments will soon be announced.

KING'S COUNTY BUDGET.—The Committee of the Board of Supervisors on Equalization of Taxes, have decided to report the following as the amount necessary to be raised by taxation to defray the expenses of the County Government for 1869:

For support of the poor	$475,000
For Penitentiary supplies, salaries of keepers, &c.	45,000
For Jail expenses	75,000
For Jurors and Officers of Courts	30,000
For salaries of City and County Judge	30,000
For salaries Com. of Jurors, assistants, &c.	5,000
For salaries Judges for services with Com. of Jurors	5,000
For salaries District-Attorney and assistant	25,000
For salaries Surrogates and assistants	10,000
For salaries Supervisors	27,000
For advertising, &c.	130,00
For rent of armories, &c.	14,800
For Court-house expenses	30,000
For contingencies	80,000
For heating apparatus for Jail	12,500
For heating apparatus for nursery building	20,000
For Newtown Creek improvement	21,875
For armory in the Sixteenth Ward	100,000
For wall and workshops at Penitentiary	110,000
For principal of loan for Supt. of the Poor	50,000
For interest on Supt. of the Poor	3,500
For public debt of County falling "due in" the year	165,000
For interest on public debt	257,000
Total	$1,618,875

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths in the City of Brooklyn last week was 156, an increase of 13 over last week.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 2—11:15 A. M.

To-day is a holiday in the stock market, and there are consequently no prices to report.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 2—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market is tending upward, and the sales of the day will probably foot up 15,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands ... 11d.@11⅛d.

Middling Orleans ... 11⅜d.@11½d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 2—11:15 A. M.

Linseed Oil, £30 ℔ ton. Tallow, 52s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 2—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firm at a slight advance in prices, viz.:

Middling Uplands ... 11⅛d.

Middling Orleans ... 11½d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 37s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Lard is dull.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5¼d. ℔ gallon. Turpentine, 25s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 51s. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Monday, Nov. 2.

Cotton, 129f. ℔ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot, and 126f. for Low Middlings afloat.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Nov. 2.

United States Five-twenty Bonds firm at 79⅛.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 2.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes opened this morning at 70f. 8ɔc.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 2—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands ... 11⅛d.

Middling Orleans ... 11½d.

The sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 38s. ℔ quarter for mixed Western. Wheat, 9s. 10d. ℔ cental for No. 2 Red Western.

PRODUCE—Petroleum is firmer, but not quotably higher.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 2—5 P. M.

Tallow 51s. 9d ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Monday, Nov. 2.

Petroleum quiet at previous prices.

HAVRE, Monday, Nov. 2.

Cotton dull and unchanged.

HAVRE, Monday, Nov. 2—Evening.

Cotton afloat is quoted at 127f. ℔ cwt. for Low Middling.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 2.

The Sugar market is quiet; several plantations, yesterday and to-day, commenced grinding. A heavy storm from the northward is expected. The steamer *Maryland* sailed this morning for Baltimore.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 2.

Exchange on New-York firm, but unchanged. FLOUR steady and in fair demand; Spring Extras, $5 75@$6 50. WHEAT less active at an advance of ¾c.@1c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 18@$1 20; No. 2 quiet and steady at $1 14; since 'Change at $1 17. CORN dull but firm at an advance of 2c.@3c.; sales of No. 1 at 80c.; No. 2 at 77c.@79c.; Rejected, 73c.@75c. OATS firm, but less active at an advance of 1c.@1½c.; sales of No. 1 at 45½c. RYE firm but quiet at an advance of ½c.@1c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 09. BARLEY active at a decline of 4c.@5c.; sales at $1 51. WHISKY firm at $1 01@$1 02½. MESS PORK nominal; New, $25; Old, $28 50@$28 75; Dry-salted Shoulders firmer at 10c.@10½c. LARD nominal at 16c. for round lots. BEEF CATTLE moderately active at $3@$5 50. LIVE HOGS quiet but firm; the supply was light; good to choice grades at $6 75@$7 65. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS for two days—8,000 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 70,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 bushels Rye, 7,500 bushels Barley, 1,500 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 125,000 bushels Oats, 26,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley, 5,500 Live Hogs.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 2.

IN STORE—Wheat, 603,000 bushels; Corn, 476,000 bushels; Oats, 500,000 bushels; Rye, 210,000 bushels; Barley, 73,000 bushels; Peas, 2,000 bushels. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 780,000 bushels; Corn, 122,000 bushels; Oats, 300,000 bushels; Rye, 72,000 bushels; Barley, 7,500 bushels; Flour, 9,900 bbls. Many vessels have arrived since, but their cargoes were not entered at the Custom-house when the above report was made up. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 97,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 131,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm at 23c. on Wheat to New-York. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; sales 2 car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 43, and 1,600 bushels do. at $1 40, and 2,000 bushels Amber Canada at $1 75, and 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 30, and 28,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 30, closing firm. CORN dull; sales 20,000 bushels, at 95c., and small lots at 95c.@96c., closing firmer. OATS firmer at the close; sales 10,000 bushels Western at 57c., and small lots at 58c. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. PORK steady. LARD steady. HIGHWINES dull at $1 10.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 2.

TOBACCO active but unchanged. COTTON firm and nominally advanced ½c.; Middling, 23c. FLOUR demoralized, and the business was small; Superfine, $5 25; Extra, $5 75@$6 25; Double Extra, $6 25@$7 25; Treble Extra, $8 50@$10. WHEAT heavy and lower at $1 40@$1 75 for Prime to Choice Fall Red; $1 50@$1 95 for Prime and Choice White; $1 80@$2 05 for Fancy Red and White. CORN dull and lower; Mixed, 85c.; Yellow, 90c.; White, 95c. OATS dull and easier at 46c.@5 c., the latter for Fancy. BARLEY very dull and unsettled; strictly Prime and Fancy, $1 80@$2 25. RYE dull and unchanged. MESS PORK offered at $30@$30 50; no demand. BACON quiet and unchanged. Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD dull; tierce, 17c.@17½c.; Keg, 20c., at retail. WHISKY dull and unsettled at $1 05. CATTLE dull and in large supply; the demand was light; inferior to choice Butchers', $2 50@$5 50, gross; Fat Shipping nominal at $6@$6 50. LIVE HOGS dull; good to heavy, $5 75@$6 75. RECEIPTS to-day—7,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 6,500 bushels Rye, 600 Live Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, Nov. 2.

COTTON firmer; Middlings, 23¾c.@24c.; sales, 3,800 bales; receipts 8,925 bales; exports, 4,922 bales. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 144½@146¼; New-York Sight, ¼ discount. Gold, 134¼. SUGAR and MOLASSES—Receipts increasing; prices drooping; Good Common, 11½c.; Fair, 12⅝c.; Yellow Clarified, 14½c.@15c.; Molasses declined; Good, 70c.; Prime to Choice, 80c.@90c. FLOUR more active; Superfine, $6 75; Choice, $9 12@$9 25. CORN in light supply; New, 92½c.@$1; Old, $1 07½. OATS quiet at 60c. BRAN steady at $1 20. HAY scarce at $30 50. PORK—Stock light; prices firm; Mess, $32 50. BACON—Market nearly bare; Shoulders, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19c. LARD—Prime scarce; tierce, 19½c.; keg, 21½c.@22c. COFFEE—Rio, Prime, 16½c.@16¾c.; Good, 15½c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 2.

FLOUR is in good demand and the market unchanged; sales 2,500 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25@$9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 50@$10 75 for White; $11 50@$11 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 52. CORN quiet; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 at $1 03. BARLEY quiet; sales 10,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $2 07. Other grains nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 50 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Mid lings, $36 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 16c.; Corn and Barley, 14c. to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—136,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Barley, 8,300 bushels Peas, and 1,021,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 54,000 bushels Barley, 148,000 bushels Peas, and 612,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 2.

FLOUR dull and declining; Family, $7 25@$7 50. WHEAT scarce; No. 1 salable at $1 70. CORN unchanged; Old, on the ear, 96c.@98c.; shelled, 98c.@$1; New, on the ear, 60c.@65c. OATS—Sales of No. 1 at 57c.@58c. RYE dull at $1 25. BARLEY dull and unsettled. COTTON quiet; Middling, 23½c. TOBACCO—Nothing doing. WHISKY in moderate demand at $1. PROVISIONS quiet; New Mess Pork, $24, on the spot. LARD—Small sales of New Steam at 15½c.@16c. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 13½c.; Sides, 15½c.@16½c.@17½c. HAMS dull; Sugar-cured, 15c.@16c. BUTTER dull at 34c.@35c. EGGS, 29c.@3 c. HOGS scarce and higher at $7 75@$8, gross. BEEF dull. Gold, 133. Money very close at 10@12 ℔ cent. for the best paper. Exchange quiet at par buying and ⅛ premium selling.

TOLEDO, Monday, Nov. 2.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT declined 5c., but recovered at the close; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 88@$1 90; White Michigan, $1 75; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 60; Amber, $1 63@$1 65; No. 2 Spring, $1 15@$1 16. CORN a shade firmer; sales of No. 1 at 87c. OATS advanced 2c.; sales of No. 1 at 52c.@53c.; Michigan, 52½c. RYE a shade firmer; sales of No. 1 at $1 12½. BARLEY quiet. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 2,600 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Rye, 40,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Oats, 28,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 2.

COTTON slow of sale; Middling Uplands 25c.@25½c.; Middling Orleans 26½c. PETROLEUM unchanged. FLOUR—Little demand; Northwestern Extra Family, $7 50@$8; Winter Wheat do., $8 50@$9 50; Fancy, $11@$13. WHEAT dull and declined; Red, $1 85@$2; Amber, $2 10. RYE declined to $1 52. CORN dull; declined 3c.; Yellow, $1 20; Mixed Western, $1 17. OATS dull at 70c.@72c. for Pennsylvania and Western; $1 60@$1 65 for Southern. PROVISIONS drooping. GROCERIES unchanged. WHISKY unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 2.

The CATTLE market opens with considerable irregularity in prices and in the demand. The best Extra are selling at the top prices of last week, but the inferior grades are ½c.@¾c. ℔ ℔. lower. Prices range from 4c.@9¾c., the outside for small bunches of very Choice Extra. The receipts, thus far, are 1,200 head lighter than last week. SHEEP are in large supply, with light sales at 3c.@5c., and LAMBS at 5½c.@6c. The market is dull.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 2.

COTTON firm; Middling held at 25½c. FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull; Prime and Choice, $2 35@$2 40. CORN dull; White, $1@$1 05 for old; Yellow do. old and new, 80c.@85c. OATS dull; Prime, 70c. RYE dull at $1 35@$1 40. MESS PORK quiet at $29 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Shoulders, 13½c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD dull at 18c.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 2.

TOBACCO—Sales, 30 hhds.; Lugs to Medium Leaf, $5 75@$11 50. WHEAT, $1 90@$2. Superfine FLOUR, $6@$6 50. CORN, 90c.@93c. for Old, and 45c.@50c. for New. OATS, 50c.@55c. RYE, $1 35@$1 38. MESS PORK, $31. LARD, 17½c. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@18c. Free WHISKY, $1 42½@$1 45.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 2.

BEEVES in fair demand at about the former rates. Sales 2,200 at 8½c.@9c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, 7c.@8c. for Fair to Good, 4c.@6c. ℔ ℔. gross for Common. SHEEP unchanged; sales 12,000 at 4½c.@5c. ℔ ℔. gross. HOGS dull and lower; sales 5,000 at $12@$11 50 ℔ cwt. net; the latter for Prime Corn-fed.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Nov. 2.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1 15 for No. 1. OATS advancing; sales at 45c. for No. 2. CORN nominal at 88c. BARLEY steady at $1 48. RYE declining; sales at $1 04 for No. 1. RECEIPTS to-day—3,000 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 125,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Nov. 2.

COTTON, 23c.; receipts, 3,500 bales; exports, 3,000 bales; stock, 1,300 bales. FLOUR, $7@$13. CORN—None in the market. OATS, 65c. HAY, $25. LARD nominal. MESS PORK, $30 00. BACON scarce; Clear Sides, 18c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Nov. 2.

[illegible] reported at [illegible]. TAR, $2 20. CRUDE TURPENTINE, $3 65. COTTON—Middlings, 23c. [illegible]

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Nov. 2.

COTTON firm and quiet; sales, 370 bales; Middlings, 24c.; receipts, 1,000 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 2.

COTTON market firmer; sales, 450 bales; receipts, 900 bales; Middlings, 24c.@24½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Nov. 2.

COTTON opened firm; closed quiet; Middlings, 24c.@24½c.; sales, 909 bales; receipts for two days, 4,814 bales; exports, 2,769 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Nov. 2.

COTTON quiet and firm; Middling, 23¾c.; sales, 1,000 bales; receipts, 1,728 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 2.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25¾; Reading Railroad 48⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅜. Gold, 133⅜.

[Advertisement.]

THE ELECTION AND KNOX'S HATS.—If you want a Knox hat, buy it now. Delay is sure to create trouble, and there is no doubt that the demand for the fabrics of the favorite manufacturer, to liquidate election bets, will be so great that it will be almost impossible for him to attend to other orders. So we repeat our advice, buy now; an to do so satisfactorily you must visit KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Cimbria	Oct. 21	Hamburg	New-York
City of Antwerp	Oct. 21	Liverpool	New-York
Cuba	Oct. 24	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Holsatia	Nov. 3	New-York	Hamburg
City of Cork	Nov. 3	New-York	Liverpool
China	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Nebraska	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Palmyra	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Nov. 5	New-York	Bremen
City of Antwerp	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Britannia	Nov. 7	New-York	Glasgow
FOR HAVANA.			
Eagle	Nov. 5	New-York	Havana
Yazoo	Nov. 5	New-York	Havana

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, etc., by the *City of Cork*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Holsatia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mails for *paid* letters, on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah—Capt. Joseph Claghorn, G. W. Patmore, J. Van Amringe, W. O. Chapman, John Nolan, Mrs. McCarty, Mrs. M. F. Crosby, Miss Alice Belmont, F. H. Churchill, F. Brown, C. J. Fiquet A. B. West, P. F. Triest, M. Triest and wife, 2 daughters and servant, and 1 in the steerage.

In steamship Thames, from Savannah—Mrs. E. Dobson, Mr. La Frenche and wife, Mr. Pillsbury.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 6 32 | Sun sets ... 4 54 | Moon rises ... 7 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook .. 9 28 | Gov. Island .10 17 | Hell Gate .. 11 39

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Holsatia, (N. G.,) Ehlers, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Lydia Skofield, Curtis, New-Orleans, Thompson's Nephew; Cold Stream, Greenman, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Augusta Kebbe, Carver, Portland, J. E. Ward & Co.; Fides, (N. G.,) Oberlander, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Freihandel, (N. G.,) Wachter, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Brigs Mary Grace, (Br.,) Pettis, Hantsport, N. S., Jed Frye & Co.; Henry & Louise, Potter, Rio Janeiro, H. Becker & Co.; Nanette, (Br.,) Smith, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Matilda Brooks, Jones, Jacksonville, J. Smith & Co.; Julia R. Floyd, Squires, Wilmington, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; J. K. Rapp, Cole, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; D. Gillespie, (Br.,) Cochran, Windsor, N. S., via Portland, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; Ellen, Wyman, St. John, N. B.; Margaret Plater, Blizzard, Wilmington, Del.; H. F. Baker, Kelly, Providence, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Tallapoosa, Ensign D. G. McRitchie, commanding, Washington, D. C., via Norfolk Oct. 28.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Experienced heavy gales from all points of the compass the entire passage. Oct. 31, 10 miles N. E. of Cape Lookout, passed steamship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steamship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Oct. 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 646 passengers to John G. Dale. Oct. 28, lat. 49 50, lon. 40, passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound west; 29th, lat. 48, lon. 47, passed an iceberg; same day, lat. 47 50, lon. 48 30, saw another large iceberg.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston Oct. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Thames, Pennington, Savannah, Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamer Vicksburg, Burton, Boston.

Bark Neversink, Gibson, Glasgow 35 ds., with railroad iron to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 28 ds. to the eastward of the Banks, and had heavy N. and W. gales the entire passage. Nov. 1, at 8 A. M., off the Highlands, experienced a heavy S. E. gale; blew away jib, forestaysail and maintopmast-trysail and split foretopsail.

Bark N. M. Haven, (of Portland,) Gilkey, Malaga 38 ds., with fruit to Grund & Cerero—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 24. Has had heavy northerly gales on the coast, and lost maintopmast staysail.

Brig Bride, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brooks, Curacao 19 ds., with hides and salt to Dovale & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Left no vessels.

Brig Prentiss Hobbs, Snow, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig F. J. Cummings, Sargeant, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Maria, (Ital.,) Savarese, Trieste Aug. 1, with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 20. Has had heavy N. and N. E. winds in the Gulf; otherwise had pleasant weather.

Schr. Wentworth, (Br.,) Card, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Charles Hawley, Bennett, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Hutchins, Elizabethport, for Wickford.

Schr. Excelsior, Murphy, Elizabethport, for Naugatuck.

Schr. M. Lunt, Boynton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah A. Hammond, Paine, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Bangor, Jordan, Ellsworth, Me., 8 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Wm. Allen, Jones, Ellsworth, Me., 8 ds., with lumber to Grant & Co.

Schr. Anna E., Gardner, Gardiner, Me., via Providence.

Schr. Nellie F. Burgess, Burgess, Bangor, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Maria Whitney, Preston, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to Cross & Austin.

Schr. E. Evans, Marshall, Rockport 6 ds., with stone to Jackson & Co.

Schr. S. C. Loud, Hall, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Flora King, Davis, Rockport 5 ds., with stone to Burdett & Co.

Schr. Harriet Gardner, Lewis, Rockport.

Schr. Stromboli, Hougdon, Chatham.

Schr. Ann Flower, White, Portland.

Schr. Emeline Haight, Avery, Providence.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Edwards, Hartford.

Schr. Minquas, Warren, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Billow, Williams, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Kate Wentworth, Adams, New-Bedford.

Schr. Abbie Willard, Clancy, Bangor via Newport.

Schr. Ida A. Jayne, Brown, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. J. Monsell, Barlow, New-Bedford.

Schr. Grecian, Cook, Fall River.

Schr. Bay State, Seabury, Boston.

Schr. H. H. Thompson, Carow, Beaufort, N. C.

Schr. Planter, Harton, Elizabethport, for Plymouth.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Sloop Exchange, Quick, Elizabethport, for Newburg.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Wind a gale N. N. W., clear.

SAILED—Bark Tuisko, for Buenos Ayres.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 2—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 2—Arr. steamship Monterey, from New-York; bark Haadet, from Stockholm; brigs Cyclone, from Boston; J. A. Devereaux, from Philadelphia; James Baker, from New-York; schr. J. J. Spencer, from Cardenas for Philadelphia, disabled; schr. Dauntless, from Cape De Verde.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 2—Put into Norfolk for coal, steamship Alabama; for a harbor, steamship James A. Geary.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 2—Arr. yesterday, steamships Marmion and Herman Livingston, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—The steamer Neptune, at this port from New-York, reports that this morning in the bay she fell in with the sloop Hitty Marston, of and from New-Bedford for Plymouth, Mass. She had sprung a leak and sank to the water's edge. Capt. Thrasher and his son were drowned.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 2—The steamship Samaria, from New-York, arrived at this port at 3 o'clock last evening.

The steamship City of Washington, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2—The steamship Hibernia, Capt. Smith of Allan's line, which left Quebec Oct. 24, arrived here to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The steamship Atalanta, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

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No. 686 Broadway.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
CURTAINS
AND DECORATIONS,
For Parlors, Reception-Rooms, Libraries, Dining-Rooms, Halls and Sleeping-Rooms,
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SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our superior Oroide Watches having recently been imitated, and worthless watches sold in New-York, Boston, Chicago, and other cities, represented as our watches, we hereby caution the public against them, and give notice that we are in no way responsible for these bogus concerns, and only those purchasing directly from us can secure a genuine watch of our manufacture. We have recently greatly improved our Oroide in appearance and durability, and to protect the public from imposition hereafter, have named it the "COLLINS METAL," and we give notice that any one making use of this name will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

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Goods sent by express, to be paid for on delivery. Customers in the City will remember that our ONLY office is Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office, (up stairs,) New-York.

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HOUSE-FURNISHING
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, TEA-TRAYS, PLATED WARE, FIRE-IRONS, FENDERS, COAL VASES, SCUTTLES, PLATE-WARMERS, &c. COOKING UTENSILS in greatest variety, at lowest prices. LEWIS & CONGER, No. 601 Broadway.

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30,000 FRANCS!!
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The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

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ALL OF THE NEW PLAIN SHAPES.
Dinner sets, 130 pieces ... $30 00. Send for list.
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Cups and saucers, ℔ dozen, 24 pieces ... 2 50.
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Gold band and fancy-colored tea sets from $10 to $15.
WHITE PARISIAN STONE CHINA DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS at equally low rates.
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No. 37 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN SMITH'S UNRIVALED AMERICAN ORGANS, ALSO, PIANOS, MELODEONS AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC. INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE, PAYABLE IN INSTALLMENTS. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

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LATEST NOVELTIES IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
CLOAKS, SUITS, &c.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

NOT A BIT OF STAIN OR SMART WILL WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT give, but it removes pain as quick as magic. WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR banishes catarrh from the system, and all colds in the head. Recollect and get pint bottles, in white wrappers, $1, at druggists. Test it free at Dr. WOLCOTT'S office, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in Teas, Coffees, Mackerel, Flour, Sugars, and all kinds of Groceries, at the celebrated cheap cash stores of THOMAS R. AGNEW, corner Greenwich and Murray sts., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, BY A POOR man, in a Broadway and University car, a POCKET-BOOK, which contained about $180. A liberal reward will be paid if the finder will leave it at W. & J. SLOANE'S, No. 655 Broadway.